

THE LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN's Monthly Intelligencer.

For JANUARY, 1775.

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With the following Embellishment, viz.

A NEW and most CURIOUS MAP of the RIVER THAMES, from its Source or Rise near Cirencester in Gloucestershire, to its Termination in the British Channel. Delineated from modern Surveys, and most beautifully engraved.

LONDON, printed for R. BALDWIN, at No. 47, in Pater-noster-Row. Of whom may be had complete Sets, from the Year 1732 to the present Time, ready bound and stitched, or any single Volume to complete Sets.

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	Bank Stock.	India Stock.	Sou. Sea. Stock.	Old S. S. Ann.	New S. S. Ann.	3 per C. reduced	3 per C. consols	In Ann. B. 1726.	3 per C. 1751	Conf. 1758	Lo. An. Prem.	Navy B. Disc.	Lottery Tick.	Wind Deal.	Weath. London
3	142	149			88 1/2	88	89	81	88 1/2	90 1/2	59	1		N E	Fair
4	142	149			87 1/2	88	88			90 1/2	59	1		S W	
5	143	149				88	89			90 1/2	59	1		S E	
6	145	150				88	89			92	59	1		S S W	
7	Sunday			87 1/2	88 1/2	88	89			92	59			S W	Rain
8				87										S W	
9	145	154		88 1/2	88	88	91	82 1/2		93	59			S E	
10	144	152		88	88 1/2	88	90	81		93	60			S W	
11						88	90			93	59			S E	
12	145	152 1/2				88	90			93	59			N E	
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15	Sunday													WSW	Fair
16	144	157 1/2		88 1/2	88	89	90	82 1/2		92	60			S W	Rain
17				88	88	88	90			93	60			S W	Foggy
18	144					88	93	88		93	60			N W	Snow
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AVERAGE PRICES of GRAIN, by the Standard Winchester Bushel.

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London	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
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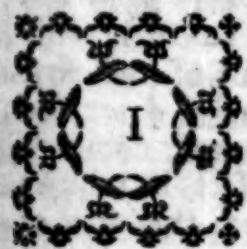


THE
LONDON MAGAZINE,
FOR JANUARY, 1775.

For the LONDON MAGAZINE.

HARLEQUIN, No. XIX.

Parents have flinty hearts, and children must be wretched. SHAKESPEARE.



MADE but three skips and a round turn from Pater-noster-row into Oxfordshire. I paused a moment in Woodstock, and then dropped down the chimney of an old fox-hunter, not many miles from thence. I took the old sinner unawares, before he had got off his boots, in a fit of paternal reflection for the first time in his life. Thus he mused. "I have been cruel, I have been unnatural — I persecuted Tom violently against truth, and the law of nature — I killed Dick — and my daughter, she is an idiot — I am a wretch, and death hurries on me before I can make reparation for my conduct." Racked with the torment of reflection, and the perturbation of conscience, he started with the horror of his deeds, and hastily rung the bell for the servant to take off his boots. "Ah (says I) Master *Hardheart*, there will come an hour, when death will pull off your boots, and lay you up in the gloomy bed, with an eternal good night." These words from an invi-

sible agent threw the flinty father into agonies, and for a week, I am since informed, he has repented, and means to restore his children to his favour, and their natural right of situation.

Now for his history, which is not a blank,

He has been the father of seven children, to whom he has only behaved like one in the begetting them; for, from the moment of their births, his hatred increased as they advanced in years; when fit to go abroad, he forced them from him into the world, without that necessary help which every youth requires to bear him over the billows of misfortune, and the vicissitudes of life. One was hurried into the army, and died in the service, possessed of those happy qualities, which constitute a sensible and polite gentleman, and a gallant soldier. The other explored the remotest wilds of India, where he was unhappily shipwrecked, and stripped of every rupee, which indefatigable industry had collected. Ruined as a mercantile seaman, he implored the assistance of a parent in vain, and unable to pursue

pursue his occupation for want of money, he was reduced to every distress in life. Nature, who had been very bountiful in her gifts to Thomas, as well in person and constitution, as mental abilities, now stirred some dormant seeds, that might have for ever lain buried and seared under a close covering of professional pitch and tar, and gave his genius a fillip to support him in his exigencies.

It is a truth, beyond any controversial contradiction, that necessity, in every state of life, is the mother of active invention, and stimulates every man of genius from the manual mechanic to the heaven-inspired poet. It sets the engraver and the painter to work, and from each it produces the finest touches of art: it makes the poet's eye glance from heaven to earth, in an enchanted phrenzy, and brings forth those very excellencies, which stamp poetry in the mind of man, to be a language nearest allied to gods and godlike ideas. The first blessing which the deity of nature can bestow upon the mind of man, is poetry. To whomsoever the celestial flash is directed, the man is a favorite of the skies; and is superlatively distinguished from the rest of his fellow creatures. The poet is elevated above the common dross of humanity, and bears on his noble front, the immediate and visible stamp of heaven: he is given as an improver to his brethren, or a scourge to the sons of vice; he is ordained the protector of innocence, and the lash of premeditated, sullen, wicked dullness: he is formed to convince mankind of the power of the gods, and the promised blessings of futurity; to raise mortals to the skies, or bring the angels down. Poets are the ambassadors of heaven, divine inspired messengers; to teach virtue to mortality, and paint the ugliness of monstrous vice; to represent the virtues of the good, to perpetuate the deeds of honour, to elevate or debase kings and heroes, and to hand down from *generation to generation* the great, the evil, the godlike, or the diabolical acts of men; to encourage virtue in her thorny path, and shock motley vice on beds of gilded down. Whim, interest, prejudice, passion or pride, may make *priests*, but heaven alone makes *bards*.

Poeta nascitur, non fit.

The man who is so highly favoured by the hand of heaven, to be inspired with a ray of genius poetic, is so far blessed above his fellow creatures, as his genius is lifted up above the humblest dullness. The poet folded up within himself can muse away the hours of life in a perpetual blessed incantation, improving and cherishing his own mind, while he informs and ravishes him that reads. He contemplates the various works of nature, and darts with an electrical velocity from pole to pole—he talks with all men, enjoys all nature, possesses an elysium of his own, and creates his own haram—he blends his nature with all the essence of creation, and doubly possesseth the works of the Deity—he ravishes the beauties of the earth with a glorious, surpassing, and substantial rapture, and peculiar to himself, sublimates the scene again, in tenfold ideal transport—he is at once the only thing mortal, that comes in comparison and competition with any thing divine and immortal.

Bards and priests of old, were selected in their mature years from the community, according to their ability. Zoroaster was one of the first philosophers in the early dawn of learning, who, by a most comprehensive mind, rose perfect in ethicks and philosophy, taught the use of astronomy to the ignorant, and informed them of the beauties of nature, and the moral improvement of the liberal arts and sciences. He led the young Persian heroes from the academic grove, instructed in the arts of obeying and ruling, and inspired them with the glorious love of truth and virtue. The Druids of this isle, though unenlightened by the sacred page of Scripture, and the melody of heavenly song, were the flowers of the race of men at that very barbarous period; but, alas! as we have become improved, we have become vitiated: our students are promiscuously sent to our colleges to fill the honourable function of the priesthood, without ever considering whether they have hearts and powers equal to the divine function; by which means *blockheads* and *profligates* make their way to the pulpit, whom nature had

had better calculated for the plough or the sea. But money and the interest of a parent are only considered, which reduces the dignity of the priesthood to the contempt it is now held in: every stripling chaplain with a spruce round sausage head of hair, pricks up his ears at the chiming of the bells, and thinks with Whittington, that they chink—for lord mayor of Lambeth *. The seminaries of learning ought to be stocked with the very flower of our youth, and then the chancellor and professors should annually select from each college, such men, whose genius, morals, and abilities entitle them to the honour of the priesthood, and such as were not found capable, should be introduced to such professions as their talents fitted them to do justice to, either in law, physic, &c. But now, as families have benefices in their gifts, in the cradle they pronounce *master Jackey* a priest, and by connexion and interest does this unqualified thing rise by gradation till he fills the *See of Lambeth*, when he had made a better member of the *Coterie* or *Savoir Vivre*.

Now to return to the unfortunate son of Squire Hardheart. Nature endowed him with an excellent understanding and great genius, which the illiterate blockheads about him call *madness*. Every man of wit and fancy hath been more or less accused of madness by the dunces of his acquaintance; it is the only apology

the dull fools can make for themselves, when they breathless lag behind in the race of fame and erudition: and Dryden hath confirmed the idea into a maxim, by saying.

“Great wits to madness nearly are ally’d,” [vide.]

And thin partitions do the bounds di-

So Tom is said to be mad, because his understanding is as much above the people of the country where he resides, as the light of the sun is to that of the moon. But misfortunes and distresses which persecuted him from an unnatural parent, have driven a noble mind to the very rack and torment of despair. Griefs and injuries will so violently besiege the human mind, as to even invert the very first principle of nature, and disturb that understanding of the brain, which she meant to be lulled in harmonious tranquillity. Children are rarely without faults, but should not parents recollect and reflect, that they were children too, and even committed those very errors, for which they vehemently persecute their progeny? It becomes children to be obedient and grateful, and it behoveth parents to be considerate, humane, and forgiving. More sons are ruined by the neglects and unnatural conducts of their parents, than by their own innate follies: youth is an *osier*, and may be bent in infancy to any form: but if it is suffered to grow to maturity, crooked, no art can make it straight: the axe alone can obliterate its deformity.

*Tis education forms the tender mind;

And as the twig is bent, the tree's inclined.

* This is observed by the celebrated Andrew Marvell—“In his *Essay on Creeds and Councils*, &c.”

For the LONDON MAGAZINE.

O! what is man, his excellence and strength,
When in an hour of trial and desertion,
Reason, his noblest power, may be suborn'd
To plead the cause of vile assassination!

PROTESTANT Dissenting Ministers were formerly highly esteemed, and revered as the bulwark of both civil and religious liberty. But how are the mighty fallen! Who could have supposed that the cause of religious liberty should be forsaken, and even wounded, by its professed votaries? Or, that the common principle of liberty should not so much as be understood by the most enlightened, in what is boasted to be the most

luminous of all ages? But so it is; and as many Dissenting Ministers in the country are subscribers to your valuable Magazine, pray favour them with the following notorious proofs.

A committee of fifteen persons was nominated, at a meeting of the general body of London Dissenting Ministers, March 4, 1772, to apply to Parliament for the taking off the subscription required of them and their brethren

threw by the toleration act. Many who voted for the application little suspected that the words "*to take off the subscription*," implied, or authorized the committee to *put in* a human subscription, in the new act they sought, and to be enforced with every penal law as the former. But the committee happened to have different ideas, and, accordingly, after a month's deliberation, they offered to the legislature, without once consulting their constituents, such a declaration of faith as suited themselves (the judicious Dr. Price excepted.) This declaration was proposed, however, in the name of all their brethren; and in a circular letter thro' the kingdom they proceeded so far, as to tell the country ministers, that if the magistrate required them to subscribe this new religious test, "*they ought to do it.*"

Numbers wondered at the infatuation, precipitancy, and domination of the leaders in this momentous affair. The *test* necessarily divided the body of ministers. Some secretly lamented, others openly opposed, the measures and the bill. The toleration sought was evidently *partial*.—The terms on which 'twas asked, *dishonourable* to Protestant Dissenters. — It threw them into the hands of the magistrate, and tended to keep up the obnoxious distinction of subscribers and non-subscribers—It still preserved in full force the cruel laws against the last and thus many were left helpless and hopeless, exposed, by their own brethren, to poverty, imprisonment and ruin, at every informer's and magistrate's pleasure. Other ministers condemned the mode adopted by the committee, thinking it to be levelled at the truth of the doctrines of the former test; and if a test must be established, they were for the old one.

The unhappy controversy among the body in 1719, 1720, &c. seemed to be quite forgotten; when, many of the most eminent ministers refused to subscribe what they verily believed to be important truths, judging the demand to be injurious to the rights of conscience, and an act of treason against Christ, the only head of the Christian Church. Mr. Pierce, of Exeter (who well understood the subject of religious liberty, and suffered much for it) told the chief subscribers to his support, (how much more would he the magistrate from whom he received nothing) "if they made it a religious test that *three and two made five*, I would refuse to subscribe to it." The reasons he gave for his stiffness, the present *subscription committee* will do well to consider—refute them they cannot; nor shew where Christ hath prescribed any such course as they took. They proposed a religious test to be imposed by the magistrate on themselves and their brethren; and some of them, who had even written against his authority in *sacris*,

became zealous advocates for it. Neither the strong opposition the bill met with in the general body of ministers, and from other quarters, nor its deserved fate in the House of Lords, so far awakened them, as to see and advance to the old, strong, and only tenable post.

A second application was renewed in 1773, on the former ill chosen and very exceptionable ground; but that the committee might have less opposition, they now included the *old test* with the *new one*, in their bill, that ministers who came to the magistrate to qualify might have the alternative of subscribing which they pleased. This mode of proceeding they christened, *the common principle of liberty*, and seriously said to their country brethren, "this is thought to be something *more expressive* of our great principle."† A large part of the general body still opposed the committee's plan, and the more it was examined, the weakness of its friends became more exposed. It was demonstrated that the first principles of Protestant Dissenters, and of Christianity, were abandoned by them; and that they were seeking the enlargement of their own legal security, though no terror was near them, at the imminent peril of numbers of their brethren. A church adversary acknowledged, "it was too little to ask."‡ The very same principles by which the committee justified a conformity to their new religious subscription, were proved to be equally decisive for that already established, and which they were chosen to remove; and the same arguments which justified punishing the disobedient in one case, were equally cogent in the other. Several ministers who were for the first application, to their honour nobly declared against the second; and besides the great numbers through the kingdom, most of the *Essex ministers* were firmly united in the great common principle of religious liberty, and declared against any application for relief clogged with a religious test. The second bill was thrown out of the House of Lords, according to its desert, and the general expectation.

March 23, 1774, the general body again met, when it was agreed that the *great object* of the late applications to Parliament should not be given up—the opposers of the former modes hoping that if the body were influenced to again apply, it would be for an effectual relief of *A. L. L.*, and not as before, to leave hundreds of brethren, who understood, and conscientiously adhered to their principles, exposed to penal laws by an act of their seeking: by a vote, the committee were also then *restrained* from proceeding in an application, till the body had determined on the mode. The "*taking off the religious subscription*, required by the toleration act," was now not thought sufficiently explicit, especially

* *Case of the ministers ejected at Exon.* p. 12. 5, 1773.

† *Mr. Pickard's Circular Letter* of Feb. 1, 1773.

‡ *Letter to the dissenting ministers.*

cially as, in the face of that resolution, the committee had proposed another subscription, as the condition of preaching the Gospel of Christ, with security from fines and imprisonment. The body met again, Nov. 30, to determine what should be the mode of proceeding in a future application, and after a debate of three hours, adjourned to Dec. 7; on which day, after another three hours debate about the *common principle of liberty*, not having yet discovered it, they adjourned to the 11th of January, 1775.

The question was now acknowledged by even the *Secretary of the subscription committee*, in a pompous circular letter to the body, "to involve in it the safety of the present generation, and of generations yet unborn," and *three days*, with all the intervening time of adjournments, were scarcely sufficient to determine what was first resolved on in about an *hour*, and to settle a mode, which the committee thought themselves entitled to without their constituents. At the opening of the first of these three days debate, one of the consistent friends of religious liberty moved,

"That any country brethren, who shall be willing to attend any meeting of the general body on the business of an application to Parliament, be permitted to attend to *speak and vote* on that business."

But although the ministers in the country were equally interested in the affair with those of London, the *previous question* was insisted on by some of the committee, whether that question should be put or not; when, by the vote of a majority, the impartial and reasonable motion was dismissed, and all the country brethren could obtain was, admission, but be *mute*.

The two first days debate were cool and solid; Dr. Price and Mr. John Palmer distinguished themselves, and did great honour to the cause of religious liberty: they lashed round and round the miserable circle of their opponents occasional arguments and temporary expedients: invention was exhausted, reason fatigued, and experience, it might have been expected, would have given judgment; but predilection and self-will were not to be conquered. The leaders of the late applications would not face about, nor stop short and do no more. The disgrace of yielding, or retreating, was too much: they chose to continue in their swamp, and the poor pretence of "getting what they could," made them continue the fight, for a phantom to themselves, but a real *Trojan horse* to all their non-subscribing brethren.

The third and last day's debate was very unlike the two former; so that some present concluded, that the preceding calmness was a *snare* to soothe those who were against a religious subscription; but they adhered to their principles, whether men frowned or smiled: personal complaints and reproaches were utter-

ed by some, but the great pains which they themselves had been at (tho' happily unsuccessful) to prejudice the characters of their brethren who acted on principle, and to inflame their friends against them, were forgotten. At last, a question to this purport was moved for by the chairman of the committee,—

That the committee renew their application to Parliament the first favourable opportunity, on the *former ground*, PROVIDED it shall appear to them that there is no probability of success without a declaration.

Another of the committee seconded it, and the brethren who had argued against the former ground, were now charged with doing it merely for the sake of opposition; and that while they objected to one plan, they did not intend to propose another. Dr. Mayo proved this charge to be groundless, as he had desired a senior minister to open the third day's debate with the following motion:

"That the mode of proceeding in a future application to Parliament for the relief of Protestant Dissenting ministers, tutors, and schoolmasters, be for a *total repeal* of the penal laws now existing against them."

The gentleman declined the request, fearing it might be construed as seeking to hasten on a decisive resolution, before the momentous affair was thoroughly discussed.—Thus, the other motion was first made, which Dr. M—o wished might be withdrawn, for his, which was then read. He urged, that the former mode of proceeding was unfavourable to the cause of religious liberty, and the ground had been proved untenable and dangerous; that an application for the repeal of the penal laws against them, would prevent any farther debate on the authority of the magistrate in *sacris*, or respecting religious doctrines and opinions; that it plainly appeared to be the *only mode* in which the body of city and country ministers could possibly unite; a mode that would also produce a fair trial of our friends in Parliament, and of the good will of administration towards Protestant Dissenting ministers, with the assurance of which from two *regium donum men*, the first minute for the late applications was ushered into the body.

As the last motion could not obtain admittance, the *proviso* in the chairman of the committee's motion was strongly objected to, as *useless*, and calculated for a *decoy*: the mover honourably declared, that he did not think himself or the committee obliged by it to carry in a bill to Parliament to try the probability of success without a declaration; besides, the body must know, that he had in a circular letter, dated May 22d, 1773, informed all the country ministers, in the joint names of the committee, "that to apply *without* a declaration would not only be ineffectual, but *defeat the whole design*." What the committee's *whole design* was, they can best explain; but the *whole design* of the body

body of ministers should be "to obtain effectual relief for ALL," and not countenance some to seek the enlargement of their own security, and emoluments, at the peril of their brethren. This *whole* and only *consistent* design is entirely defeated, by applying with a declaration; surely, they who build their own toleration on what is subversive of the rights of human nature, the headship of Christ, and the peace and safety of their Christian brethren, ought to consider whether they are consistent Protestant Dissenters, or do love their neighbour as themselves.

Not being able to expunge the *useless proviso*, the words "to them" were strongly objected to, as devolving the whole on the committee, and precluding the body from exercising any wisdom, judgment, or authority in the affair. The following amendment was proposed, "Provided it shall appear to the general body, &c." instead of "to them" (the committee). But numbers are ostentatiously superior to arguments; the first question was repeatedly called for, and on a division thirty-three were for, sixteen against it. The interesting affair was thus decided, with only *half the body* of ministers present; of those who were absent, some of the most aged and respectable were against the *partial mode*; and several who did attend met with such treatment, that it is expected they will no more give their opinion, advice, or presence.

Should the committee, however, apply

upon the *former ground*, a CASE is prepared to be given to each member of the legislature, which will be signed by a few of the ministers, praying, on behalf of themselves, and a large number besides, for that relief and legal security, which their own brethren would not seek for them. It will certainly be too late, when sufferings come on the conscientious non-subscribers, for them to say to the magistrate that "they were not included in the new toleration act," and the sufferers might then be justly reproached with not declaring their melancholy situation while the bill was depending. All the world allows men to justify themselves, and, if possible, to save their character, liberty, property, and consciences from oppression, tho' in doing it they lay open the conduct of those who would so expose them.

The Apostle Peter, because he was to be blamed, was withstood to the face, exposed and reprov'd, by

PAUL.

P. S. Please to record the names of the respectable *sixteen* in the minority. Those with a * spoke in the debate.

* Drs. Fleming,	Mess. Olding,
* Price,	* S. Palmer,
Priestly,	Bulkely,
* Mayo,	Baillie,
* Calder,	Clarke,
* Mess. White,	Kello,
* J. Palmer,	Reynolds,
* Towle,	Skelton.

For the LONDON MAGAZINE.

A DESCRIPTION of the RIVER THAMES.

THE THAMES (the rise and source of which are so accurately delineated in the annexed, expensive engraving) is the principal river in Great Britain; and tho' it is not to be compared for the length of its course to the Danube and Rhine, yet for its various windings it equals them in beauty, and for the excellency of its water, its navigableness for ships of large burthen, and the vast riches constantly passing upon it, conveyed from all parts of the world, it far exceeds all rivers of the universe.

Its name is derived from the Thame and Isis which join in one stream at Dorchester in Oxfordshire; from thence the united stream continues its course, and is joined by several other rivers—and waters Wallingford, Reading, Marlow, Windsor, Staines, Kingston, where the tide reaches it, and other places, in its way to Westminster and London. Below the old bridge, it is covered for miles with vast numbers of ships, of all burthens and from all nations—and continuing its course to the sea, it increases to a great breadth at Gravesend, and receives the Medway not far from its mouth.

Its magnitude about London was formerly much beyond what it is at present. As sea shells were formed in digging for a founda-

tion of St. Paul's church, after the fire of London, it appears that the current of the river originally extended where now the hill is on which the cathedral stands: and Christopher Wren was of opinion, that the whole country between Camberwell hill, and the hills of Essex might have been a great frith, a sinus of the sea, leaving a large plain of sand at low water through which the river found its way. The flat sands on each side of the river above and below London, now gone, meadows, were gained by large banks, raised probably by the Romans, and that still remain, which reduced the river into its present channel.

The first mention of a bridge over the Thames at London, is in the year 1013, when Canute king of Denmark came to besiege the city. King Richard I. anno 1189 granted the city of London a charter, by which the city claims the conservancy of the river from its junction with the sea eastward so far westward as it is known by the name of the Thames. The jurisdiction hath been often contested. However, for a long series of time, the extent hath been admitted from Colne-ditch a little westward of Staines-bridge to Fendale east, by the Medway, including part of that river and the Lea.

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A Correct *DRAUGHT* of the RIVER THAMES from its
at each and their distance by Water from each other. Exhibiting



The River Thames is Navigable for Vessels of 140 Tons burthen to Wallingford & of 70 Tons to Lechlade & of 40 Tons to Maidenhead & of 20 Tons to London Bridge. The general rule as to the weight of the cargo is for a cargo going up to 40 Tons at 10 p. & for a cargo going down to 20 Tons at 10 p. & for a cargo going up to 40 Tons at 10 p. & for a cargo going down to 20 Tons at 10 p.

A Table of all the Bridges Locks Weirs &c. upon the River Thames from Lechlade to London Bridge.

Distance from Lechlade	Distance from Maidenhead	Distance from London Bridge	Name of Bridge, Lock, or Weir	Distance from Lechlade	Distance from Maidenhead	Distance from London Bridge	Name of Bridge, Lock, or Weir
0	0	0	Lechlade to St. Johns Bridge	11	11	11	St. Johns Bridge
1	1	1	Burgess Lock	12	12	12	Burgess Lock
2	2	2	Harts Wier	13	13	13	Harts Wier
3	3	3	Lower D.	14	14	14	Lower D.
4	4	4	Old Eye	15	15	15	Old Eye
5	5	5	Radcot Bridge S.	16	16	16	Radcot Bridge S.
6	6	6	Clarks Wier	17	17	17	Clarks Wier
7	7	7	Old Mans D.	18	18	18	Old Mans D.
8	8	8	Rushy D.	19	19	19	Rushy D.
9	9	9	Tadpole D.	20	20	20	Tadpole D.
10	10	10	Navvies D.	21	21	21	Navvies D.
11	11	11	Dunford D.	22	22	22	Dunford D.
12	12	12	Limbury D.	23	23	23	Limbury D.
13	13	13	New Bridge S.	24	24	24	New Bridge S.
14	14	14	Olds Wier	25	25	25	Olds Wier
15	15	15	Langley D.	26	26	26	Langley D.
16	16	16	Eyesham Bridge S.	27	27	27	Eyesham Bridge S.
17	17	17	Field's Wier	28	28	28	Field's Wier
18	18	18	Radstone Bridge S.	29	29	29	Radstone Bridge S.
19	19	19	The Mills	30	30	30	The Mills
20	20	20	Oxford	31	31	31	Oxford
21	21	21	Isle's Turnpike	32	32	32	Isle's Turnpike
22	22	22	St. Andrews Lock	33	33	33	St. Andrews Lock
23	23	23	Sandford Turnpike	34	34	34	Sandford Turnpike
24	24	24	Newnham Lock	35	35	35	Newnham Lock
25	25	25	Culham Turn. Old L. & Bridge S.	36	36	36	Culham Turn. Old L. & Bridge S.
26	26	26	Abbey Lock	37	37	37	Abbey Lock
27	27	27	Sutton D.	38	38	38	Sutton D.
28	28	28	Days D.	39	39	39	Days D.
29	29	29	Benson D.	40	40	40	Benson D.
30	30	30	Wallingford Bridge S.	41	41	41	Wallingford Bridge S.
31	31	31	Wire Lock	42	42	42	Wire Lock
32	32	32	Coring D.	43	43	43	Coring D.
33	33	33	Witchurch D.	44	44	44	Witchurch D.
34	34	34	Maple Durham D.	45	45	45	Maple Durham D.
35	35	35	Caversham D. & Bridge W.	46	46	46	Caversham D. & Bridge W.
36	36	36	Sitting Turnpike & D.	47	47	47	Sitting Turnpike & D.
37	37	37	Concetts Lock	48	48	48	Concetts Lock
38	38	38	Marsh D.	49	49	49	Marsh D.
39	39	39	Hensley Bridge W.	50	50	50	Hensley Bridge W.
40	40	40	Hambleton Lock	51	51	51	Hambleton Lock
41	41	41	New D.	52	52	52	New D.
42	42	42	Temple Mills & D.	53	53	53	Temple Mills & D.
43	43	43	Marlow D. & Bridge W.	54	54	54	Marlow D. & Bridge W.
44	44	44	Turnpikes belonging to Eighty	55	55	55	Turnpikes belonging to Eighty
45	45	45	about 1/2 for Vessels of 70 Tons.	56	56	56	about 1/2 for Vessels of 70 Tons.
46	46	46	Boilers Lock	57	57	57	Boilers Lock
47	47	47	Maidenhead Bridge W.	58	58	58	Maidenhead Bridge W.
48	48	48	Windsor Bridge W.	59	59	59	Windsor Bridge W.
49	49	49	Datchet D. W.	60	60	60	Datchet D. W.
50	50	50	Stairs D. W.	61	61	61	Stairs D. W.
51	51	51	Chertsey D. W.	62	62	62	Chertsey D. W.
52	52	52	Windsor D. W.	63	63	63	Windsor D. W.
53	53	53	Hampton	64	64	64	Hampton
54	54	54	Hampton Court Bridge W.	65	65	65	Hampton Court Bridge W.
55	55	55	Kingston Bridge W.	66	66	66	Kingston Bridge W.
56	56	56	Twickenham Ferry	67	67	67	Twickenham Ferry
57	57	57	Richmond D.	68	68	68	Richmond D.
58	58	58	Kew Bridge W.	69	69	69	Kew Bridge W.
59	59	59	Fulham D. W.	70	70	70	Fulham D. W.
60	60	60	Battersea D. W.	71	71	71	Battersea D. W.
61	61	61	Westminster Bridge W.	72	72	72	Westminster Bridge W.
62	62	62	Black Friars D. S.	73	73	73	Black Friars D. S.
63	63	63	London Bridge S.	74	74	74	London Bridge S.
64	64	64	Drainage one pound ten shillings p. Ton the	75	75	75	Drainage one pound ten shillings p. Ton the
65	65	65	whole length of the Navigation, shorter	76	76	76	whole length of the Navigation, shorter
66	66	66	Stages in proportion.	77	77	77	Stages in proportion.
67	67	67	N.B. S. and W. distinguish the Stone and	78	78	78	N.B. S. and W. distinguish the Stone and
68	68	68	Wooden Bridges.	79	79	79	Wooden Bridges.

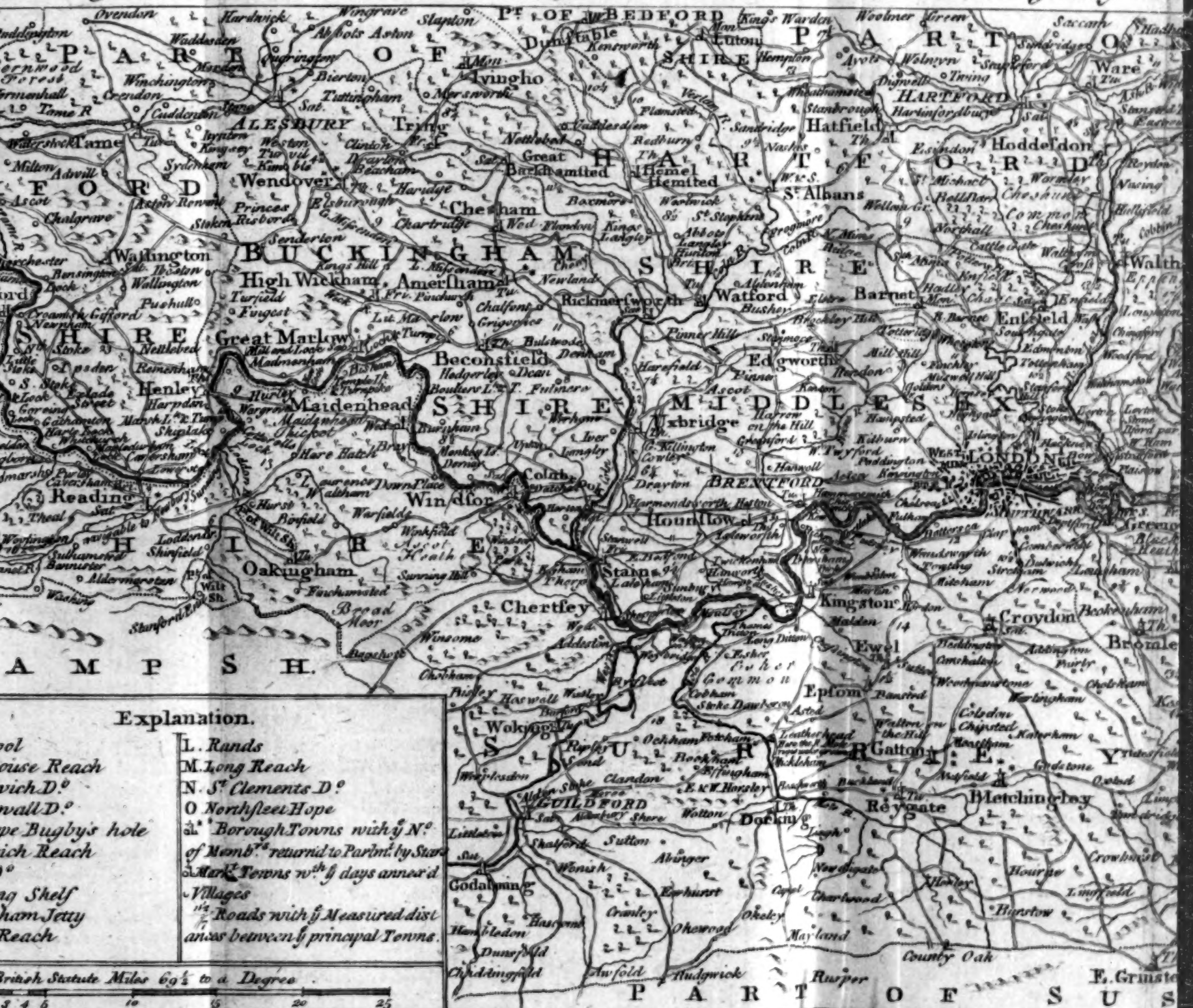
H A I

- A. The Pool
- B. Limehouse Reach
- C. Greenwich D.
- D. Blackwall D.
- E. Nel hope Bugby
- F. Woolwich Reach
- G. Long D.
- H. Barking Shelf
- I. Dagenham Jetty
- K. Erith Reach

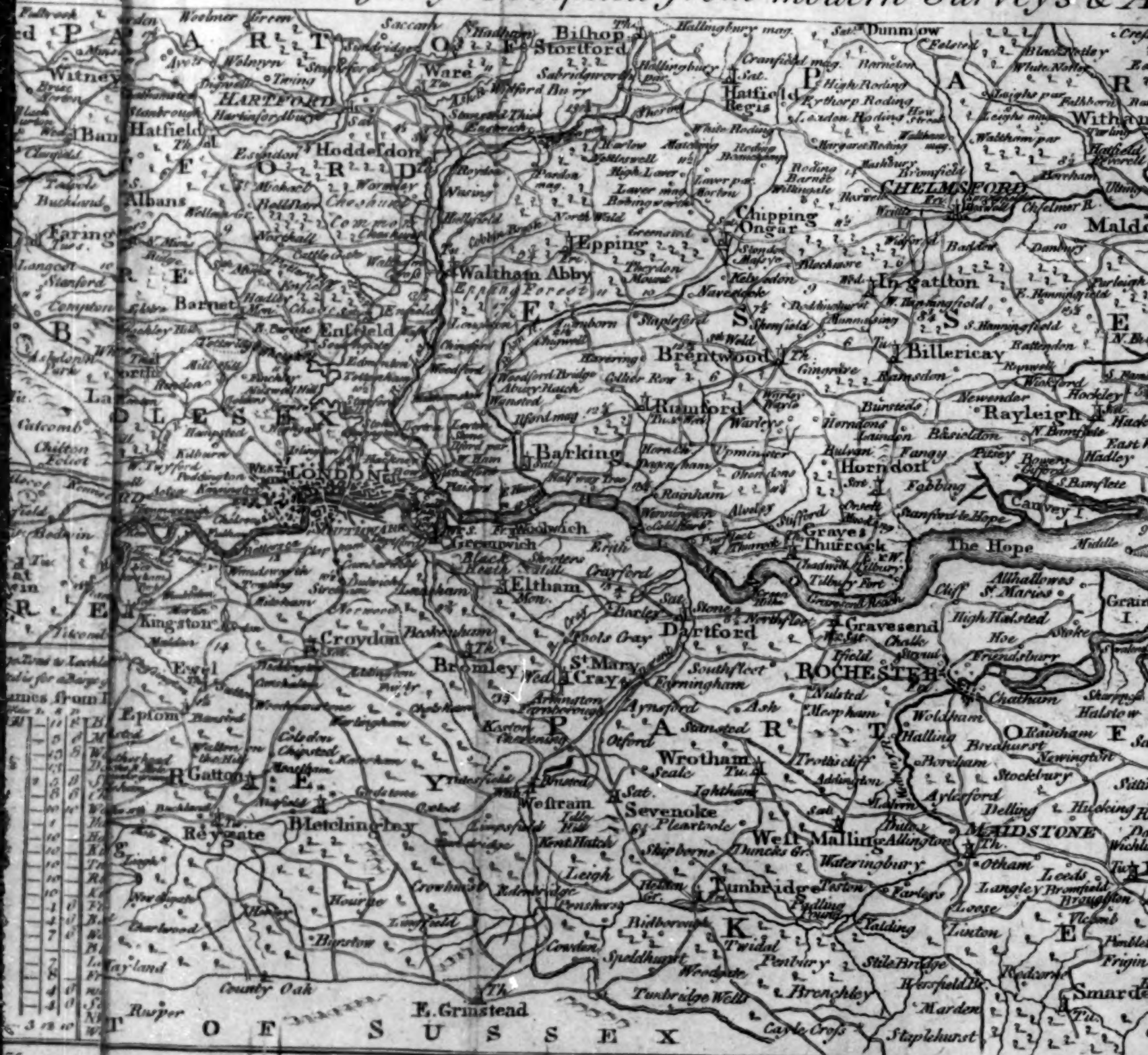


Engraved for the London Mag.

its *SPRING* in GLOUCESTER SHIRE, to its *INFLUX* into the
 tributing also the *COUNTRIES* adjacent &c. The whole carefully C



RIV^{er} to its INFLUX into the SEA. with a Table of all the Bri
Water^{er} whole carefully Compiled from modern Surveys & A



Bridges, Locks, Wears &c. thereupon. The Tolls payable
& Authentic Intelligence. By Tho^s. Bowen . 1775 .



For the LONDON MAGAZINE.

DEBATES OF A POLITICAL SOCIETY.

(Continued from our last.)

MARCH 1.

ABOUT five o'clock the order of the day was read, for the House to go into a committee to take into consideration the present state of the *linen manufacture* of Great-Britain and Ireland. A number of petitions were presented from different places, stating several evils, and shewing how detrimental some of the expected propositions would be to the manufactures of this kingdom. Sir Thomas Clavering, chairman, ordered the petitioners to attend immediately, and state their objections to the committee. This mode of proceeding was very strongly resisted by Governor Pownall, Sir George Younge, and Mr. Dowdeswell, and as warmly contended for by Sir Gilbert Elliot, Mr. E. Burke, General Conway, and Lord Frederick Campbell; the motion was, however, put, and it was agreed, that the petitioners should be called in, but none appearing, the committee proceeded. The report of last year was first read, and after that the several petitions which had been presented by either party since the commencement of the present session. A controversy arose between some of the gentlemen, whether the report should be read as it was only *ex parte* evidence, but it being proved that the committee which received the evidence was an open one, that point was given up.

Messrs. Anderson and Goldy were then called to the bar; the sum of their testimony was, that the linen manufacture of Scotland had decreased between 2 and 3,000,000 of yards in the course of last year; that the value of what was stamped during the same period was short of the preceding year 226,000l. that the average price of the cloth sold in the year 1769 was 12d. 3-12ths the yard, and in the year 1773 but 9d. 5-24ths; that four whole counties, Glasgow and Paisley included, out of 6,000 looms, had 2,500 unemployed; that the proportion of those that were in general idle was at least 1-3d; that out of a certain district in the county of Sutherland, 600 out of 1,800 spinners had emigrated, and so in proportion from several other places specified; that some of the linens of 1771 were still on hand unsold; that the trade, without the speedy interposition of parliament, must be totally ruined; and, on the whole, that there were not, in the beginning of the present year, much more than half the weavers

Jan. 1775.

employed throughout the kingdom of Scotland and North of England.

The House broke up at eight.

March 4. At five o'clock the order of the day for a further enquiry into the state of the linen manufacture was ordered to be read, on which Sir John Wrottesley desired, that it might be deferred a day or two longer, as the American papers stood for Monday.

Governor Pownall desired the same, as, he said, there were several other manufacturers who were in great apprehensions from the decision on the linen manufacture; that there were now people in town to desire longer time, from a county where the woollen branch annually amounted to 3,195,000l. of which 2,000,000 worth was annually exported; that he thought so valuable a body ought to be heard.

General Conway opposed its being put off, and said, American affairs had nothing in the least to do with this; that they had only four evidences to call in, to prove the state of the linen trade in Ireland—evidences were accordingly called in, who proved that the trade had been on the decline of late.

March 8. The order of the day for a further enquiry into the state of the linen trade was read.

Governor Pownall said he had evidence to shew how materially this enquiry would affect the woollen trade. He was answered by Mr. R. Whitworth, Gen. Conway, &c. who urged, that this was not a proper time for such enquiry.

Evidences were called in from the counties of Wilts, Dorset, Hants, and Somerset, who proved that the linen trade had been on the decline of late years; that near one half of the looms were unemployed, and the consequence was, that the manufacturers were drove to great necessity, and many of them become burthensome to the parish. They were examined as to the growth of flax, and asked, how much an acre would produce? The answer was, on an average 255lb. which sold at 9d. or 9d. halfpenny per pound; that the ground was 20s. per acre, it cost 20s. more to be cultivated fit for sowing, and the seed and labour after cost about 20s. more, which made the whole expence on one acre 3l. That the growth of flax was more beneficial to the farmer than wheat, although the ground did not bear flax every year; the

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the ground the first year bore flax, the second wheat, the third barley, the fourth oats, and the fifth grass, or lay fallow. They were asked their opinions, if laying a duty on foreign linens would enable them to sell their linens cheaper? The answer was, the price was too low already. If laying a duty on foreign linens would not make the prices of British linens dearer? *No direct answer was given.*

A dispute arose between Governor Pownall, the lord advocate for Scotland, Mr. Ongley, Gen. Conway, Mr. Cavendish, Mr. Hopkins, &c. whether it was proper to ask the witnesses their opinions, or whether the witnesses were to declare any thing but such facts as had really happened; which dispute ended unsatisfactorily.

March 10. The House resolved itself into a committee on the linen manufacture, when Mr. Clements was examined, and confirmed the evidence he gave last year before the committee, relative to the decline of the linen trade at Darlington, and its neighbourhood, in the county of York. He added some further circumstances relative to its still more rapid decline since that period.

Governor Pownall begged leave to lay before the committee some very important information he had received from Ireland; he said it was the report of a committee of the House of Commons of Ireland, setting forth the claims that country had upon this to give it every possible encouragement in the improvement of the linen manufacture, exclusive of all others; and another report from the linen-board, shewing the present state of it, the causes of its decay, and the probable means of retrieving it. He then produced a letter from Sir Lucius O'Brien, chairman of the committee, in answer to one he had wrote to him on the subject, which accompanied the two reports. The first contained an historical account of the steps taken immediately subsequent to the Revolution, to render the linen manufacture the staple of Ireland, as the woollen was of England; the ideas that prevailed on both sides of the water to effect it; the line then drawn to prevent the interference in future between the two; the several acts of parliament made in both kingdoms in confirmation of this convention; and lastly, the period which first introduced a jealousy, and broke that mutual confidence subsisting between both kingdoms, in breach of the compact so religiously observed for the first three reigns succeeding the Revolution. The report from the linen-board confirmed the parole evidence hitherto given at the bar, relative to the state of the trade, the number of unemployed looms, the ruin of the manufacturers, the decrease in the export, &c. &c. Besides these there were a variety of other motives assigned, such as a want of the natural growth of flax and flax seed, stagnation of credit, money

spent by absentees, rise of rents, restrictions, and discouragements by the British parliament. The remedies proposed were, encouragements for the raising and cultivation of flax, collecting the duties on foreign linens in the spirit in which they were held as to the real value of the goods, construing some of the acts of the British parliament in a liberal manner, with almost an infinity of regulations, conformable to the idea which prevailed at the time Ireland relinquished all claim to the export woollen trade, in favour of England.

Those reports having taken a full hour and a half in reading, Governor Pownall moved, that Doctor Williamson, a native of Pennsylvania, might be called in and examined. The governor called this witness, in order to invalidate the testimony of those who attributed the migrations from the North of Ireland, to the decline of the linen manufacture in that province. His evidence was, that for the last two years, eight thousand people each year had gone from the North of Ireland to Philadelphia, and for twenty-five years before these had gone between two and four thousand. He was examined as to the state of indentured servants, how they were used on their arrival in America, and whether they were not sold in the same manner as negroes? He answered they were sold for the time they had indentured themselves, on purpose to defray the charges of their passage; that during the time of their indenture they had no wages, only clothes; and when their time was expired, the laws of their country obliged their master to give them a new suit of clothes, an axe, a hoe, and a mattock. He gave his opinion upon several other matters; when Sir Thomas Clavering said, this was only hearsay evidence. The witness was ordered to withdraw. A debate, of a few minutes, arose between Governor Pownall, Sir George Yonge, Lord Frederick Campbell, and Mr. Coxe, whether or not this was proper evidence, and whether it tended any thing to the point in question?

Mr. R. Fuller said, his motive for enquiring into the manner in which indentured persons were treated in America, was, to shew our deluded poor how they were imposed upon, and that they emigrated to become slaves.

The witness was called in again, and gave a particular account of the usage emigrants met with on their arrival in America, which was that they were treated kindly, and not with cruelty, as had been intimated.

March 16. A petition from the merchants of London trading to Hamburgh, and other parts of Germany, Holland, and Russia, was presented, praying to be heard by themselves before the committee. A motion was then made by Governor Pownall, That Mr. Glover be heard as agent at the bar in their behalf. A very long debate ensued,

sued, Whether or not he should be permitted to act in that capacity; which, after a variety of other propositions, was consented to. Mr. Payne, governor of the bank, was next called to give evidence, and the questions were put to him by Mr. Glover. Mr. Payne's testimony consisted of several computations and extracts, taken chiefly from papers before the House. The only matter of any great consequence was, that the importation of foreign linens had decreased eleven million of yards in the year 1773. Several other debates occurred in the course of the evening relative to order, and the admissibility of several species of evidence offered to be given.

March 22. The order of the day for the whole House to go into a committee for a further enquiry into the state of the linen trade was read, and Sir Thomas Clavering took the chair.

Mr. Glover and Mr. Payne were called in, the latter of which read an account of the rise of the linen trade in Scotland from 1757 to 1772, which was from nine to thirteen millions of yards, but in 1773 it had decreased three millions of yards.

He then read a paper of the state of the linen trade in Ireland from 1757 to 1772, which appeared to be from thirteen to twenty millions of yards; and in the year 1773 it had decreased only forty-nine thousand yards. He was then asked if he knew any thing as to the decline of the trade, or the time and cause of such decline? He mentioned, that the *non-importation agreement in America* had been a great detriment to the trade, and the late failures had greatly hurt public credit; but that the trade was now in a right course, and likely to flourish as well as ever. He read over calculations of the different average duties that German linens paid; he said there were ten sorts under that head, from 5d. to 10d. per yard, and the average price was about 7d. per yard; but, by the same calculation, they paid a duty of 8d. per yard.

Being examined touching the stagnation of credit in June 1772, he entered very fully into that subject, and among several interesting observations informed the committee, that if the circulation had continued another year, public credit must have been totally ruined, but that now it was happily upon the most firm and stable foundation.

April 12. The House went into a committee to enquire further into the present state of the linen trade in Great-Britain and Ireland. Mr. Glover was called in, who examined Mr. Payne as to the different quantities of each sort of German linen he had made his average prices from. Mr. Philip Milloway was next called in, who was a great exporter, and spoke much against a higher duty being laid on foreign linens. Mr. James Pearson was called in and examined for near an hour; after him Mr. Richard

Woodhall, an importer of diaper table cloths, &c. and then Mr. Isaac Walker, a great exporter of foreign linens printed in England, who all seemed to speak much in preference of German linens, as being the most saleable at foreign markets, and most durable for wear. A motion was then made for the committee to break up and the chairman to report to the House that he had made some further progress in the business, and ask leave to sit again. Mr. Glover engaged to finish the whole of his evidence in one day more.

April 20. The House resolved itself into a committee upon the linen business, Sir Thomas Clavering in the chair, when Mr. Glover, agent for the company of Hamburgh merchants, called in Mr. Harsh, a German, who gave the House a geographical account of every province, town, and village, throughout Holland, Germany, Prussia, Hungary, Bohemia, &c. to which we export our woollen cloths, &c. He was very accurate in his accounts, and afforded the House great information.

Mr. Glover being asked if he had any more evidences to call? replied, no; but begged leave of the House to make his observations upon the whole of the evidence that had been produced on the linen business. Leave being accordingly given, he, in a sensible, spirited, and judicious speech of upwards of two hours, shewed the rise and progress of not only our linen, but woollen, and other trades. He likewise proved to the House, the cause of the decrease in the linen trade, that had been so much complained of, which he attributed chiefly to the desperate state of public credit, occasioned by the vast quantity of paper circulation. He was very severe upon the Scotch, saying they were the persons who first caused and invented this paper circulation, and who would have brought us once more into the same dreadful situation as in 1772, had not parliament granted them (the Air bank) leave lately to borrow money on bonds. He said, to impute the number of emigrations from Scotland, entirely to the decay of the linen trade, was an insult to common sense, for the decrease of their exports had not been so much but might happen at any time from the fluctuation of trade. He was likewise very severe on the customs, in regard to the manner in which they made up their accounts, which he said they were wrong in, and still kept on blundering to the end. He proposed to the House several plans for remedying this evil, often repeating the dreadful consequences of a paper circulation.

After he had finished, Mr. Dempster asked him to explain a small part of his speech, which he did not understand: he readily consented. Mr. Dempster proceeded to ask him, what he would wish to have done for the

the weavers, and other poor tradesmen he had mentioned?

Alderman Hopkins, Gov. Pownall, &c. rose, and said the question was improper, and desired the witness might have leave to withdraw, which being granted, Mr. Dempster rose and said, that during the years he had lived, he never saw so able an advocate as Mr. Glover — that really, by the sensible discourse he had then heard, it had greatly altered his opinion of the business.

The committee seemed rather at a stand what to go about next, upon which Sir George Younge informed the House, that the Russia merchants intended to present a petition to the House in a few days; he should therefore move, that the committee do adjourn, and ask leave to sit again on a future day. The committee accordingly broke up, and adjourned until Monday next.

April 25. The House resolved itself into a committee upon the linen business, Sir Thomas Clavering in the chair, when Mr. Arbuthnot, an eminent callico printer, was called in, and gave the House an accurate account of the number of yards of each sort of linen printed, the expence of printing, and the excise duty on it, which amounted from 1770 to 1772, to about 103,000*l.* each year, but in 1773, to only 94,000*l.* He spoke greatly of the Dutch having got into the method of printing, and afforded the House much information.

May 5. In a committee to enquire into the present state of the linen trade of Great Britain and Ireland, Mr. Forster, agent for the Russia Company, was called in, who, after explaining briefly the nature of the evidence he intended to produce, called Mr. Stratton, a very great importer of Russia linens. His testimony went to prove, after specifying the several species imported, that no substitute whatever could be had to answer the demand; that the linens imported from Russia were almost solely worn by the poor; and that if any additional duties were laid upon them, they would be equal to a prohibition. The last witness examined was Mr. Kavanagh, a British merchant resident in Russia. He said, that the exports from England to Russia were about 140,000*l.* and the imports of manufactures 200,000*l.* besides 100,000*l.* in materials not manufactured; that the manufactures, &c. consisted chiefly of all kinds of woollen goods, cutlery, hardware, tin, lead, dye-stuffs, carriages, and jewellery; that the woollens paid about 18 per cent. and the others about 30 on an average; that the Russia linens paid on importation into Britain 35 per cent. that the balance against Britain, in its trade with Russia, was from 800,000*l.* to 1,000,000*l.* per annum; that this balance arose from the purchase of raw materials, which we could not do without; that in particular, in the article of hemp, all Europe besides could not

furnish a fourth of what we wanted; that the export of hemp from Russia was 20,000 ton, of flax 7000, of iron 30,000; that we could not carry on our linen or hardware manufactures, nor fit out our fleets, without those supplies; that we were not only the most favoured nation by treaty, but were actually so, for that we were in the daily exercise and possession of rights, liberties, and immunities denied to any other nation, or even to the natives. He enumerated several, among which the following are the most remarkable: An English merchant can have no soldier quartered on him; he is not liable to an arrest, but when his effects are found insufficient to discharge his debts; his books or papers cannot be seized on any pretence, nor even inspected without an apparent cause: he is permitted to pay the imperial duties in the current coin of the country, a favour denied to any other foreigner, who is obliged to pay one half in Dutch dollars; besides which, he is exonerated from several small duties, which all other persons, whether natives or foreigners, are subject to. After Mr. Kavanagh had closed his evidence, Mr. Forster, the agent, recapitulated the whole, and the committee adjourned to Thursday next.

May 12. Proceeded on the state of the linen manufactory. The evidence being closed, the Speaker resumed the chair, and Sir Thomas Clavering reported that they had gone through the examination of witnesses, and moved that the report be taken into consideration that day fortnight. This produced a debate, Sir George Younge having moved that the words that day fortnight do make way for Tuesday next; but it being observed that the business of the Scotch colliers stood that day for twelve, Sir George moved, in addition, eleven o'clock; and the question being put, it passed in the affirmative; and it being nine o'clock the House adjourned.

May 17. At four o'clock the House went into a committee of enquiry into the present state of the linen trade of Great Britain and Ireland. As soon as Sir Thomas Clavering took the chair, Lord Frederick Campbell informed the committee, that several propositions which had been thought of by the promoters of the enquiry had been given up on account of the strong opposition they would likely meet with, particularly from such gentlemen as imagined that the woollen manufacture might be thereby affected; that in the one he intended to offer, every objection of that kind would be precluded, and consequently he hoped to meet the concurrence of both sides of the House; he therefore moved, that a bounty of three halfpence per yard be allowed on all British and Irish linens painted, printed and stained, exported from Great Britain.

He was seconded by Lord Beauchamp, who spoke

spoke a considerable time in favour of the bill.

Lord North said he did not think the petitioners for relief had proved what they asserted in their petition, yet he could not think the proposition made by the noble Lord (Frederick Campbell) could any way affect the woollen manufacture: if it could, he should be much against it; otherwise not.

A warm debate ensued, in which Mr. Byng, Gov. Pownall, Sir W. Meredith, Mr. Ryder, Mr. Pennant, Mr. Phipps, Sir T. Egerton, Gen. Burgoyne, Mr. Hopkins, Mr. Fuller, Sir G. Younge, &c. contended, if a bounty was paid upon British linen it would materially affect the cotton manufacture, if not quite annihilate it, as it would render the linen cheaper than the cotton, and thereby give it a preference.

The motion was as strongly supported by Lord Clare, Lord Germaine, Sir Gilbert Elliot, Mr. Pultney, Mr. Dempster, Gen. Conway, Mr. Townshend, Mr. C. Fox, Mr. H. Cavendish, Lord Advocate, &c. who asserted the laying a bounty on linen would no way affect the cotton, saying, that if some relief was not given to the linen manufacture it must entirely perish.

At a quarter past nine o'clock, the question was called for from all parts of the House, and on the gallery being cleared, the House divided, for the question 63, against it 129.

A motion was then made, "that the chairman do now leave the chair, without leave to sit again," which was carried without a division; consequently the linen business dropt for the session. Thus a matter which had taken up a great part of the attention of two sessions of parliament, two reports, and twenty-seven days particular attendance in the committees, above and below stairs, at length came to nothing.

MARCH 3.

The order of the day for the second reading of the Selby canal bill was read.

Sir George Savile, in a judicious speech, went through the whole of the business from its beginning last year, and pointed out how deficient the evidences on the side of the bill were: he said, they had accused Mr. Burt (collector of the tolls on the old navigation of Air and Calder) of every species of fraud and monopoly, on purpose to make their own cause appear good; but their evidences had not proved a single thing against him, unless it was, that he had increased the trade of the country amazingly. He spoke much against the bill, and said he should be against its being committed.

Mr. Fuller seconded him. Mr. Lascelles spoke much in favour of the bill, and rested his arguments on its being better to have two roads than one — that you were less liable to be imposed upon where there were two inns than where there was but one — said

it would be a means of rendering provisions cheap, by decreasing the number of expences that now attended trade.

Mr. Howard spoke much against the bill — said, it had been projected by a parcel of surveyors, whose interest it was to promote those things — that they drew people in to subscribe to them, by first subscribing themselves; then puffing what great profits would arise, until they got the shares up to a high price; then they sold out, leaving the others to contemplate their folly.

Mr. Turner spoke much in favour of the bill — said, he knew it was opposed by a party — that the last time he was down in the country, he saw a number of ladies canvassing at an assembly against the bill — that they applied to him to attend against the bill, but he was on the wrong side of forty-seven, and refused their request.

The Solicitor General spoke greatly against the bill, and stated how much it would injure private property — he said the honourable gentleman (Mr. Lascelles) had confused himself; for he proposed this new canal to engross the whole of the trade, and consequently one of his inns would be shut up — that many of them last year had said, "Never mind; let them have leave to carry into execution their canal: if they fail, the loss will fall on themselves." Now it would be otherwise, for immediately as they got the grant, they would raise money on the supposed profit, and if that should not answer, parliament would be blamed for having suffered such an absurdity to pass.

Sir Richard Sutton spoke against the bill, and mentioned the great inconvenience that would arise from such a measure, as it was meant to be carried over several coal-pits, whose roofs already were so near the surface of the earth, that should not those canals be made water-tight, the consequence would be, they would break through and ruin the colliery.

Mr. Curwen spoke much against the bill, and related several accidents that had happened in his memory from canals being introduced near coal mines.

Mr. Wallace spoke a considerable time in favour of the bill.

Mr. E. Burke ridiculed the whole of the evidence that had been offered on the side of the bill — said they had only one consistent witness, and that was a person who frankly owned he knew nothing. He was amazingly severe on Mr. T——r, who, he said, had proved himself an uncorrupt member, not even to be corrupted by the tender passions. He kept the House in a continual laugh during the whole of his speech.

At three quarters past nine o'clock the question was put, "That this bill be referred to a committee." For it 33, against it 105. So this bill, which had been long depend-

depending, and cost both parties several thousand pounds, was thrown out.

MARCH 4.

The House went into a committee of enquiry into the abuses committed in gaols, by detaining persons for their fees, Sir Thomas Clavering, chairman.

Dr. Fothergill and Surgeon Potts were called in, and asked their opinions on the gaol distemper. They said, it proceeded from a number of persons being confined in a close place, and not kept clean — that they recommended, as a preservative to the courts of judicature, for the prisoners to be well washed before they were brought into court, and clean clothes provided for them to appear in — that they would recommend the prisons to be often cleaned, scraped, white-washed, and painted, and gave it as their opinion, that it was the clothes that carried the infection — that the distemper was of a similar nature with the small-pox, no person could have it more than once; and that hot and cold baths would be of great service in prisons. Several questions were asked them, to which they replied in a very able manner.

Col. Onslow said, he was often on grand juries, and should be glad to know, if putting tobacco up the nostrils would prevent the infection being caught.

Dr. Fothergill answered, it was of no other use than stopping one of the passages by which you might catch the infection; but, unless you could likewise stop your mouth and ears, it would be of no service.

Mr. Howard, Sheriff of Bedford, was called in, and gave the House a particular account of the impositions that were practised in the different gaols of this kingdom — said, he had travelled and seen 38 out of the 42, on purpose to make himself master of the subject, and explain the abuses to the House. He mentioned releasing a person himself on the first of last month out of Norwich gaol, who had been confined five weeks, only on account of not being able to pay his fees, which amounted to 13s. — that at Monmouth gaol the keeper, deputy-keeper, and ten out of eleven of the prisoners, lay now ill with the gaol distemper — that the fees in most of the western gaols were 11. 8s. but in the county of York they were only 8s. He gave an account of the gaols being in general too close, which he imagined was in a great measure the cause of the distempers — that another infamous practice subsisted in the gaols among the prisoners themselves, which was what they called making a man to pay his *garnish*; and that keepers loaded those unhappy persons they imagined could pay, with heavy irons, on purpose that they should give them money to put on lighter.

After he withdrew, Mr. Dempster moved, that the House should return thanks to Mr. Howard, for the great zeal he had shewn in

endeavouring to find out the abuses that were committed in gaols.

Col. Barre said, he agreed with the honourable member, that too much praise could not be given to so worthy a citizen.

The House resolved, that John Howard, Esq. be called to the bar, and that Mr. Speaker acquaint him, that this House are very sensible of the humanity and zeal which have led him to visit the several gaols of this kingdom, and to communicate to the House the interesting observations he hath made on that subject.

March 23. An ingrossed bill for the relief of prisoners charged with felony or other crimes, who shall be acquitted or discharged by proclamation, respecting the payment of fees to gaolers, and giving a recompence for such fees out of the county rates, was read a third time and passed.

March 29. The House went into a committee upon the bill for regulating the bill for the more effectually securing the health of prisoners in gaols during their confinement, &c. when Capt. Phipps and Mr. St. John objected to a clause relative to clothing the prisoners, which was very warmly supported by Lord Folkstone, Mr. R. Whitworth, and Mr. R. Fuller, and after a debate of near two hours the bill was finished with several amendments, and ordered that the chairman do report the same to the House.

April 19. The report was made from the committee which sat on the gaol bill. Several very material amendments and regulations were proposed, such as warm baths, separate rooms for the sick of each sex, separate yards for the debtors and felons, fresh clothes, &c. the expence of which is to be paid by the county.

May 11. The bill for the more effectually securing the health of prisoners in gaols, during their confinement, was read a third time and passed. Capt. Phipps proposed a clause, which was, that the gaoler should oblige every prisoner in health to work, not more than one hour in a day, at the ventilators, which are to be fixed to every gaol in the kingdom. He said, it would greatly preserve their health, and keep them free from many disorders.

Mr. Gascoigne said, he did not object to the clause, but did not think the prisoners would work, unless the gaoler had some compelling power given him.

Mr. Popham and Mr. R. Whitworth seemed to think the clause would occasion the gaoler to receive fees from persons, in order to screen them from working.

Mr. Mackworth said, he did not altogether like the clause; yet, if the money paid by the persons who did not choose to work was given to those who would work, he should imagine the clause, with a compelling power to the gaoler, might do.

On the question being put, "Whether the clause should be inserted in the bill," it was rejected.

MARCH 7.

Lord North acquainted the House, that he had a message to it, signed by his majesty, which was presented and read. This message had a reference to America, and ushered in the famous *Boston Port Bill*. The whole proceedings, and debates of the House upon it, to the passing of the bill, have already been presented to our readers in our Magazine for last APRIL.

MARCH 8.

The House went into a committee, Lord Folkestone in the chair, when the bill to prevent frivolous and vexatious removals of the poor was read a second time, which occasioned a debate, not against the bill, but almost every member was for proposing some amendment or clause of his own. At half past seven o'clock the question was put, "that this bill commence from the 24th of June, 1774?" which, upon a division, was carried in favour of the bill. A clause was then added, for no woman to be removed to her own parish until after she had lain in six weeks, which occasioned much debate, but, upon a division, was carried in favour of the clause, ayes 29, noes 21. The blanks of the bill were then filled up, and it was ordered to be reported the next day.

MARCH 9.

The speaker took the chair at two o'clock: several private bills, &c. were received.

Lord Folkestone made his report from the committee, on the "poor bill."

Mr. Greaves moved that the third reading might be on this day se'nnight.

Mr. Gilbert opposed it, and said, that he should wish to send it down to the country, for every justice to see and give his opinion upon: he complained against the bill in its present form, and moved that the second reading be on the 20th of April.

Mr. Ongley spoke nearly the same: said, by that time, the quarter sessions would be over, at which place the justices would have met, and had time to deliver their sentiments; he therefore seconded Mr. Gilbert.

Sir Charles Bunbury, in a short but severe speech, said, was the bill to contain any bad or new principles, gentlemen might be alarmed, but it was only meant to allow the same privileges to every person, as was usually allowed to soldiers, sailors, Irish, &c. He spoke in favour of the bill, and seconded Mr. Greaves.

Mr. R. Whitworth set forth the absurdity of putting it off; said the bill was brought in last session, and had been in most of this, which certainly was allowing time enough for any persons to give their opinion; that the hon. gentleman (Mr. Gil-

bert) could mean nothing by putting it off, unless it was to throw it entirely out; for by putting it off, until the 20th of April, there would then be scarce any members to attend, and it might as well be put off for six months: he was very severe on members leaving their duty as soon as fine weather came in, and said, he had scarce missed one day since he came into parliament.

Sir Cecil Wray spoke against the bill, Mr. Henry Cavendish proposed a middle way between the 17th of March and the 20th of April for the third reading.

Mr. Dowdeswell spoke in favour of the bill, and said sufficient time had been given.

Mr. Greaves defended his bill in a very able manner, and said, that the justices had had time enough to peruse it; for last year he caused printed copies to be dispersed all over the different counties, and this year he did not present it until there was a full House, on purpose that it might have a fair chance; that he should never fear its succeeding in a full House, and dreaded nothing but its being put off until the end of the session, when but few members would attend.

Mr. T. Townshend was for the third reading on the day first proposed, as after that time the House would be either taken up in other business, or members would be going into the country.

Several other members spoke much in favour of the bill, and on the question being put, it was carried without a division.

MARCH 17.

The order of the day for the bill to prevent frivolous and vexatious removals of the poor was read. A strong debate ensued; the arguments for and against the bill were nearly the same as on the second reading: the friends of the bill contending, that the present poor laws were such as needed an immediate amendment, and that this alteration would put a stop to the numberless difficulties which the parish and vagrant poor were now liable to, through the inefficacy of our present laws; the enemies of the bill said, this bill was of too general a nature, it gave the poor too great liberties; they might, if this bill passed, travel about the country without controul, to the great hurt of the inhabitants.

Mr. Greaves again supported his bill, Mr. E. Burke spoke in favour of it, and kept the house in continual good humour.

Mr. Gilbert, Mr. Gascoigne, &c. strongly opposed it, and on a division whether the bill should then be read a third time, there appeared for it 53, against it 56.

A motion was then made, that the third reading be on that day four months, which was carried.

(To be continued.)

For the LONDON MAGAZINE.

AMERICAN PAPERS and PROCEEDINGS, in Consequence of the late extraordinary Acts of Parliament respecting that Continent — continued.

M A R Y L A N D.

At a Meeting of the Inhabitants of the City of ANNAPOLIS, on Wednesday the 25th of May, 1774, after Notice given of the Time, Place, and Occasion of this Meeting.

I. **R**ESOLVED, that it is the unanimous opinion of this meeting that the town of *Boston* is now suffering in the common cause of America, and that it is incumbent on every colony in America to unite in effectual means to obtain a repeal of the late act of parliament for blocking up the harbour of *Boston*.

II. That it is the opinion of this meeting, that if the colonies come into a joint resolution to stop all importation from, and exportation to, Great Britain, till the said act be repealed, the same will preserve North America and her liberties.

III. Resolved, therefore, that the inhabitants of this city will join in an association with the several counties of the province, and the principal colonies of America, to put an immediate stop to all exports to Great Britain, and that after a short day, hereafter to be agreed on, that there be no imports from Great Britain till the said act be repealed, and that such association be on oath.

IV. That it is the opinion of this meeting that the gentlemen of the law of this province bring no suit for the recovery of any debt due from any inhabitant of this province to any inhabitant of Great Britain, until the said act be repealed.

V. That the inhabitants of this city will, and it is the opinion of this meeting, that this province ought immediately to break off all trade and dealings with that colony or province which shall refuse or decline to come into similar resolutions with a majority of the colonies.

VI. That Messieurs John Hall, Charles Carrall, Thomas Johnson junior, William Paca, Matthias Hammond, and Samuel Chase, be a committee for this city, to join with those who shall be appointed for Baltimore Town, and other parts of this pro-

vince, to constitute one general committee, and that the gentlemen appointed for this city immediately correspond with Baltimore Town, and other parts of this province, to effect such association as will best secure American liberty.

Annapolis, May 27, 1774.

A Paper having been circulated this morning in this city, and distributed with the gazette, desiring the public to suspend forming any judgment of the sentiments of this city, on the subject matter of letters from *Boston* and *Philadelphia*, until they are furnished with more authentic grounds than the resolutions entered into by the meeting of the inhabitants held for that purpose, *all the citizens*, and particularly those who dissent from the printed resolutions, are earnestly requested to meet at the play-house precisely at three o'clock this afternoon.

AT a meeting of the inhabitants of the city of Annapolis, in consequence of the foregoing notice, after reading the several letters and papers communicated from *Boston* and *Philadelphia*, the first, second, and third resolutions of this city on Wednesday last were distinctly read, one by one, and the question being put on them, severally, that they be confirmed, the first was unanimously confirmed, and on a division, the second and third were also confirmed, very few dissenting. The fourth resolution being read, the question was moved, and put, that the same be expunged, and on a division, resolved, by a considerable majority, that it be not expunged. The other resolutions were read, and, the question being put on each, were confirmed without any division: it was then resolved, that this day's pro-

1775. Resolutions of the Freeholders of Baltimore County. 17

proceedings be immediately printed and made public. By order,
JOHN DUCKETT, Clerk.

At a General Meeting of the Freeholders, Gentlemen, Merchants, Tradesmen, and other Inhabitants of BALTIMORE COUNTY, held at the Court House of the said County on Tuesday the 31st May, 1774.

Capt. CHARLES RIDGLEY, Chairman.

I. **RESOLVED**, that it is the opinion of this meeting that the town of Boston is now suffering in the common cause of America, and that it is the duty of every colony in America to unite in the most effectual means to obtain a repeal of the late act of parliament for "blocking up the harbour of Boston." — *Dissentient three.*

II. That it is the opinion of this meeting, that if the colonies come into a joint resolution to stop importations from, and exportations to, Great Britain and the West Indies, until the act for blocking up the harbour of Boston be repealed: the same may be the means of preserving North America in her liberties. — *Dissentient three.*

III. That therefore the inhabitants of this county will join in an association with the several counties in this province and the principal colonies in America, to put a stop to exports to Great Britain and the West Indies, after the 1st day of October next, or such other day as may be agreed on, and to put a stop to the imports from Great Britain, after the first day of December next, or such other day as may be agreed upon, until the said act shall be repealed, and that such association shall be upon oath. — *Dissentient nine.*

IV. *Unanimously.* — That it is the opinion of this meeting, that as the most effectual means of uniting all parts of this province in such association, as proposed, a *General Congress* of deputies from each county be held at Annapolis, at such time as may be agreed upon, and that if agreeable to the sense of our sister colonies, delegates shall be appointed from this province to attend a general congress of delegates from the other colonies, at such time and place as shall be
Jan. 1775.

agreed on, in order to settle and establish a general plan of conduct for the important purposes above mentioned.

V. *Unanimously.* — That the inhabitants of this county will, and it is the opinion of this meeting, that this province ought, to break off all trade and dealings with that colony, province, or town, which shall decline or refuse to come into similar resolutions with a majority of the colonies.

VI. That Captain Charles Ridgley, Charles Ridgley, son of John, Walter Tolley, jun. Thomas Cockey Deye, William Lux, Robert Alexander, Samuel Purviance, jun. John Moale, Andrew Buchanan, and George Ristreau, be a committee to attend a general meeting at Annapolis: and that the same gentlemen, together with John Smith, Thomas Harrison, William Buchanan, Benjamin Nicholson, Thomas Sollars, William Smith, James Gettings, Richard Moale, Jonathan Plowman, and William Spear, be a committee of correspondence to receive and answer all letters, and on any emergency to call a general meeting; and that any six of the number have power to act.

VII. That a copy of the proceedings be transmitted to the several counties of this province, directed to their committee of correspondence, and be also published in the Maryland Gazette, to evince to all the world the sense they entertain of the invasion of their constitutional rights and liberties.

VIII. That the Chairman be desired to return the thanks of this meeting to the gentlemen of the committee of correspondence from Annapolis, for their polite personal attendance, in consequence of an invitation by the committee of correspondence for Baltimore Town.

Signed, by order.
WILLIAM LUX, Clerk.

KENT, Frederick, Charles, Chester, and the other counties of the province, also met—formed much the same resolutions—appointed committees of correspondence—and entered into subscriptions for the use of the Boston sufferers under the hand of oppression. And

June 22. The committees appointed by

by the several counties of the province of Maryland, met at the city of Annapolis, and continued by adjournment till the 25th — present

For St. Mary's County. Col. Abraham Barnes, H. Greenfield Sotherton, Jeremiah Jordan.

For Kent County. William Ringgold, Thomas Ringgold, Joseph Nicholson, jun. Thomas Smyth, Joseph Earle.

For Queen Anne County. Turbut Wright, Richard Tilghman Earle, Solomon Wright, John Brown, Thomas Wright.

For Prince George County. Robert Tyler, Joseph Sim, Joshua Beall, John Rogers, Addison Murdock, William Bowle, B. Hall, (son of Francis) Osborn Sprigg.

For Anne Arundell County, and city of Annapolis. Charles Carroll, Esq. Barrister, B. T. B. Worthington, Thomas Johnson, jun. Samuel Chase, John Hall, William Paca, Matthias Hammond, Sam. Chew, John Weems, Thomas Dorsey, Rezin Hammond.

For Baltimore County and Town. Charles Ridgley, Tho. Cockey Deye, Walter Tolley, jun. Robert Alexander, William Lux, Samuel Purviance, George Risteau.

For Talbot County. Matthew Tilghman, Edward Lloyd, Nicholas Thomas, Robert Goldborough.

For Dorchester County. Robert Goldborough, Will. Ennalls, Henry Steele, John Ennalls, Robert Hancock, John Henry, Matthew Brown.

For Somerset County. Peter Waters, John Waters, George Dashiell.

For Charles County. William Smallwood, Francis Ware, Josias Hawkins, Joseph Hanson Harrison, Daniel Jenefir, John Dent, Thomas Stone.

For Calvert County. John Weems, Edward Reynolds, Benj. Mackall, attorney.

For Cecil County. John Venzy, jun. William Ward, Stephen Hyland.

For Worcester County. Peter Chaille, John Done, William Morris.

For Frederick County. Thomas Price, Alex. Contee Hanson, Baker Johnson, Andrew Scott, Philip Thomas, Thomas Sprigg Wootton, Henry Griffith, Evan Thomas, Rich. Brooke, Thomas Crampin, jun. Allen Bowie, jun.

For Harford County. Richard Dalum, John Love, Thomas Bond, John Paca, Benedict Ed. Hall, Jacob Bond,

For Caroline County. Thomas White, William Richardson, Isaac Bradley, Nathaniel Potter, Thomas Goldborough.

MATTHEW TILGHMAN, Esq.
in the Chair.

JOHN DUCKETT, chosen Clerk.

IT being moved from the chair to ascertain the manner of dividing upon questions, it was agreed, that on any division each county have one vote; and that all questions be determined by a majority of counties.

The letter and vote of the town of Boston, several letters and papers from Philadelphia and Virginia, the act of parliament for blocking up the port and harbour of Boston, the bill depending in parliament subversive of the Charter of the Massachusetts Bay, and that enabling the governor to send supposed offenders from thence to another colony, or England, for trial, were read, and after mature deliberation thereon,

Resolved, That the said act of parliament and bills, if passed into acts, are cruel and oppressive invasions of the natural rights of the people of the Massachusetts Bay as men, and of their constitutional rights as English subjects; and that the said act, if not repealed, and the said bills, if passed into acts, will lay a foundation for the utter destruction of British America; and therefore that the town of Boston and province of Massachusetts are now suffering in the common cause of America.

2. *Resolved,* That it is the duty of every colony in America to unite in the most speedy and effectual means to obtain a repeal of the said act, and also of the said bills if passed into acts.

3. *Resolved,* That it is the opinion of this committee, that if the colonies come into a joint resolution to stop all importation from, and exportation to, Great Britain, until the said act or bills, if passed into acts, be repealed, the same will be the most speedy and effectual means to obtain a repeal of the said act or acts, and preserve North America and her liberties.

4. *Resolved,* Notwithstanding the people of this province will have many inconveniences and difficulties to

to encounter by breaking off their commercial intercourse with the mother country, and are deeply affected at the distress which will be thereby necessarily brought on many of their fellow-subjects in Great Britain; yet their affection and regard to an injured and oppressed sister colony, their duty to themselves, their posterity, and their country, demand the sacrifice, and therefore that this province will join in an association with the other principal and neighbouring colonies, to stop all exportation to, and importation from Great Britain, until the said acts and bills, if passed into acts, be repealed—the non-importation and non-exportation to take place on such future days as may be agreed on by a general congress of deputies from the colonies; the non-export of tobacco to depend and take place only on a similar agreement by Virginia and North Carolina; and to commence at such time as may be agreed on by the deputies for this province and the said colonies of Virginia and North Carolina.

5. *Resolved*, That the deputies from this province are authorized to agree to any restrictions upon exports to the West Indies, which may be deemed necessary by a majority of the colonies in the general congress.

6. *Resolved*, that the deputies from this province are authorized, in case the majority of the colonies should think the importation of particular articles from Great Britain to be *indispensably* necessary for their respective colonies, to admit and provide for this province such articles as our circumstances shall necessarily require.

7. *Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this committee, that the merchants and others, venders of goods and merchandizes within this province, ought not to take advantage of the above resolves for non-importation, but that they ought to sell their goods and merchandizes that they now have, or may hereafter import, at the same rates they have been accustomed to do within one year last past; and that if any person shall sell any goods which he now has, or hereafter may have, or may import on any other terms than above expressed, no inhabitant of this province ought at any

time hereafter to deal with any such person, his agent, manager, factor, or shopkeeper, for any commodity whatever.

8. *Resolved unanimously*, that a subscription be opened in the several counties of this province, for an immediate collection for the relief of the distressed inhabitants of Boston, now cruelly deprived of the means of procuring subsistence for themselves and families, by the operation of the said act for blocking up their harbour: and that the same be collected by the committees of the respective counties, and shipped by them in such provisions as may be thought most useful.

9. *Unanimously resolved*, that this committee embrace this public opportunity to testify their gratitude and most cordial thanks to the patrons and friends of liberty in Great Britain, for their patriotic efforts, to prevent the present calamity of America.

10. *Resolved*, That Matthias Tilghman, Thomas Johnson, jun. Robert Goldborough, William Pace, and Samuel Chase, Esqrs; or any two or more of them, be deputies for this province, to attend a general congress of deputies from the colonies, at such time and place as may be agreed on, to effect one general plan of conduct operating on the commercial connections of the colonies with the mother country, for the relief of Boston and preservation of American liberty; and that the deputies for this province immediately correspond with Virginia and Pennsylvania, and thro' them with the other colonies, to obtain a meeting or general congress, and to communicate, as the opinion of this committee, that the twentieth day of September next will be the most convenient time, and the city of Philadelphia the most convenient place, which time and place, to prevent delay, they are directed to propose.

11. *Resolved unanimously*, that this province will break off all trade and dealing with that colony, province, or town, which shall decline, or refuse to come into, the general plan which may be adopted by the colonies.

12. *Resolved*, that the deputies for this province, upon their return, call together

together the committees of the several counties, and lay before them the measures agreed to by the general congress.

Ordered, That copies of these resolutions be transmitted to the committees of correspondence for the several colonies, and be also published in the Maryland Gazette.

By order,

JOHN DUCKETT, Cler. Com.

Address of the General Congress to the Inhabitants of the Province of QUEBEC.

Friends, and Fellow-Subjects,

WE, the delegates of the colonies of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts-Bay, Rhode-Island, and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, the counties of Newcastle, Kent and Sussex on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, and South-Carolina, deputed by the inhabitants of the said colonies, to represent them in a general congress at Philadelphia, in the province of Pennsylvania, to consult together of the best methods to obtain redress of our afflicting grievances, having accordingly assembled, and taken into our most serious consideration the state of public affairs on this continent, have thought proper to address your province, as a member therein deeply interested.

When the fortune of war, after a gallant and glorious resistance, had incorporated you with the body of English subjects, we rejoiced in the truly valuable addition, both on our own and your account; expecting, as courage and generosity are naturally united, our brave enemies would become our hearty friends, and that the Divine Being would bless to you the dispensations of his over ruling providence, by securing to you and your latest posterity the inestimable advantages of a free English constitution of government, which is the privilege of all English subjects to enjoy.

These hopes were confirmed by the King's proclamation, issued in the year 1763, plighting the public faith for your full enjoyment of those advantages.

Little did we imagine that any succeeding ministers would so audaciously and cruelly abuse the royal authority, as to withhold from you the

fruition of the irrevocable rights, to which you were thus justly entitled.

But since we have lived to see the unexpected time, when ministers of this flagitious temper have dared to violate the most sacred compacts and obligations, and as you, educated under another form of government, have artfully been kept from discovering the unspeakable worth of that form you are now undoubtedly entitled to, we esteem it our duty, for the weighty reasons herein after mentioned, to explain to you some of its most important branches.

"In every human society, (says the celebrated Marquis Beccaria) there is an effort continually tending to confer on one part the height of power and happiness, and to reduce the other to the extreme of weakness and misery. The intent of good laws is to oppose this effort, and to diffuse their influence universally and equally."

Rules stimulated by this pernicious "effort," and subjects, animated by the just "intent of opposing good laws against it," have occasioned that vast variety of events, that fill the histories of so many nations. All these histories demonstrate the truth of this simple position, that to live by the will of one man, or set of men, is the production of misery to all men.

On the solid foundation of this principle, Englishmen reared up the fabric of their constitution with such a strength, as for ages to defy time, tyranny, treachery, internal and foreign wars: and as an illustrious author* of your nation, hereafter mentioned, observes, "They gave the people of their colonies the form of their own government, and this government carrying prosperity along with it, they have grown great nations in the forests they were sent to inhabit."

In this form the first grand right is, that of the people having a share in their own government, by their representatives, chosen by themselves, and in consequence of being ruled by laws which they themselves approve, not by edicts of men over whom they have no controul. This is a bulwark surrounding and defending their property, which by their honest cares and labours they have acquired, so that no portions of it can legally be taken

* *Montesquieu.*

taken from them, but with their own full and free consent, when they in their judgment deem it just and necessary to give them for public services; and precisely direct the easiest, cheapest, and most equal methods, in which they shall be collected.

The influence of this right extends still farther. If money is wanted by rulers, who have in any manner oppressed the people, they may retain it, until their grievances are redressed; and thus peaceably procure relief, without trusting to despised petitions, or disturbing the public tranquillity.

The next great right is that of trial by jury. This provides, that neither life, liberty nor property can be taken from the possessor, until twelve of his unexceptionable countrymen and peers, of his vicinage, who from that neighbourhood may reasonably be supposed to be acquainted with his character, and the characters of the witnesses, upon a fair trial, and full enquiry, face to face, in open court, before as many of the people as choose to attend, shall pass their sentence upon oath against him; a sentence that cannot injure him, without injuring their own reputation, and probably their interest also; as the question may turn on points that, in some degree, concern the general welfare: and if it does not, their verdict may form a precedent, that, on a similar trial of their own, may militate against them.

Another right relates merely to the liberty of the person. If a subject is seized and imprisoned, though by order of government, he may, by virtue of this right, immediately obtain a writ, termed a Habeas Corpus, from a judge, whose sworn duty it is to grant it, and thereupon procure any illegal restraint, to be quickly enquired into and redressed.

A fourth right is, that of holding lands by the tenure of easy rents, and not by rigorous and oppressive services, frequently forcing the possessors from their families and their business, to perform what ought to be done, in all well regulated states, by men hired for the purpose.

The last right we shall mention, regards the freedom of the press. The importance of this consists, besides the advancement of truth, science and

morality, and arts in general, in its diffusion of liberal sentiments on the administration of government, its ready communication of thoughts between subjects, and its consequential promotion of union among them, whereby oppressive officers are shamed or intimidated into more honourable and just modes of conducting affairs.

These are the invaluable rights that form a considerable part of our mild system of government: that sending its equitable energy through all ranks and classes of men, defends the poor from the rich, the weak from the powerful, the industrious from the rapacious, the peaceable from the violent, the tenants from the lords, and all from their superiors.

These are the rights, without which a people cannot be free and happy, and under the protecting and encouraging influence of which, these colonies have hitherto so amazingly flourished and increased. These are the rights a profligate ministry are now striving, by force of arms, to ravish from us, and which we are, with one mind, resolved never to resign but with our lives.

These are the rights you are entitled to, and ought at this moment in perfection to exercise. And what is offered to you by the late act of parliament in their place? Liberty of conscience in your religion? No. God gave it to you; and the temporal powers with which you have been and are connected, firmly stipulated for your enjoyment of it. If laws, divine and human, could secure it against the despotic capacities of wicked men, it was secured before. Are the French laws in civil cases restored? It seems so. But observe the cautious kindness of the ministers who pretend to be your benefactors. The words of the statute are, that those "laws shall be the rule, until they shall be varied or altered by any ordinances of the governor and council." Is the "certainty and lenity of the criminal law of England, and its benefits and advantages," commended in the said statute, and said to "have been sensibly felt by you," secured to you and your descendants? No. They too are subject to arbitrary "alterations" by the governor and council; and a power is expressly reserved of "appointing

pointing such courts of criminal, civil and ecclesiastical jurisdiction, as shall be thought proper." Such is the precarious tenure of mere will, by which you hold your lives and religion.

The crown and its ministers are impowered, as far as they could be by parliament, to establish even the *inquisition* itself among you. Have you an assembly composed of worthy men, elected by yourselves, and in whom you can confide, to make laws for you, to watch over your welfare, and to direct in what quantity, and in what manner, your money shall be taken from you? No. The power of making laws for you is lodged in the governor and council, all of them dependent upon, and removeable at the *pleasure* of a minister. — Besides, another late statute, made without your consent, has subjected you to the impositions of *excise*, the horror of all free states; they wresting your property from you by the most odious of taxes, and laying open to insolent tax-gatherers, houses the scenes of domestic peace and comfort, and called the castles of English subjects in the books of their laws. And in the very act for altering your government, and intended to flatter you, you are not authorised to "assess, levy or apply any *rates* and taxes, but for the inferior purposes of *making roads*, and erecting and repairing *public buildings*, or for other *local* conveniences, within your respective towns and districts." Why this degrading distinction? Ought not the property honestly acquired by *Canadians* to be held as sacred as that of *Englishmen*? Have not *Canadians* sense enough to attend to any other public affairs, than gathering stones from one place and piling them up in another? Unhappy people! who are not only injured, but insulted. Nay more! — With such a superlative contempt of your understanding and spirit has an insolent minister presumed to think of you, our respectable fellow-subjects, according to the information we have received, as firmly to persuade themselves that your gratitude, for the injuries and insults they have recently offered to you, will engage you to take up arms, and render yourselves the ridicule and detestation of the world, by becoming tools, in their

hands, to assist them in taking that freedom from *us*, which they have treacherously denied to *you*; the unavoidable consequence of which attempt, if successful, would be the extinction of all hopes of you or your posterity being ever restored to freedom: for idiotcy itself cannot believe, that, when their drudgery is performed, they will treat you with less cruelty than they have *us*, who are of the same blood with themselves.

What would your countryman, the immortal *Montesquieu*, have said to such a plan of domination, as has been framed for you? Hear his words, with an intenseness of thought suited to the importance of the subject. — "In a free state, every man, who is supposed a free agent, ought to be concerned in his own government; therefore the *legislative* should reside in the whole body of the *people*, or their *representatives*." — "The political liberty of the subject is a *tranquillity of mind*, arising from the opinion each person has of his *safety*. In order to have this liberty, it is requisite the government be so constituted, as that one man need not be *afraid* of another. When the power of *making* laws, and the power of *executing* them, are *united* in the same person, or in the same body of magistrates, *there can be no liberty*; because apprehensions may arise, lest the same *monarch* or *senate* should *enact* tyrannical laws, to *execute* them in a tyrannical manner."

"The power of *judging* should be exercised by persons taken from the *body of the people*, at certain times of the year, and pursuant to a form and manner prescribed by law. *There is no liberty*, if the power of *judging* be not *separated* from the *legislative* and *executive* powers."

"Military men belong to a profession, which *may be* useful, but is *often* dangerous." — "The enjoyment of liberty, and even its support and preservation, consists in every man's being allowed to speak his thoughts, and lay open his sentiments."

Apply these decisive maxims, sanctified by the authority of a name which all Europe reveres, to your own state. You have a governor, it may be urged, vested with the *executive* powers, or the powers of *administration*. In him, and in your council,

council, is lodged the power of *making laws*. You have *judges*, who are to *decide* every cause affecting your lives, liberty or property. Here is, indeed, an appearance of the several powers being *separated* and *distributed* into *different* hands, for checks one upon another, the only effectual mode ever invented by the wit of men, to promote their freedom and prosperity. But scorning to be illuded by a tinsel ed outside, and exerting the natural sagacity of Frenchmen, *examine* the specious device, and you will find it, to use an expression of Holy Writ, "a painted sepulchre," for burying your lives, liberty and property.

Your *judges*, and your *legislative council*, as it is called, are *dependent* on your *governor*, and *he* is *dependent* on the servant of the crown in Great Britain. The *legislative*, *executive* and *judging* powers are *all* moved by the nods of a minister. Privileges and immunities last no longer than his smiles. When he frowns, their feeble forms dissolve. Such a treacherous ingenuity has been exerted in drawing up the code lately offered you, that every sentence, beginning with a benevolent pretension, concludes with a destructive power: and the substance of the whole, divested of its smooth words, is — that the crown and its minister shall be as absolute throughout your extended province, as the despots of Asia or Africa. What can protect your property from taxing edicts, and the rapacity of necessitous and cruel masters? your persons from *lettres de cachet*, gaols, dungeons, and oppressive service? your lives and general liberty from arbitrary and unfeeling rulers? We defy you, casting your view upon every side, to discover a single circumstance, promising from any quarter the faintest hope of liberty to you or your posterity, but from an entire adoption into the union of these colonies.

What advice would the truly great man before mentioned, that advocate of freedom and humanity, give you, was he now living, and knew that we, your numerous and powerful neighbours, animated by a just love of our invaded rights, and united by the indissoluble bands of affection and interest, called upon you, by every

obligation of regard for yourselves and your children, as we now do, to join us in our righteous contest, to make a common cause with us therein, and take a noble chance for emerging from a humiliating subjection under governors, intendants, and military tyrants, into the firm rank and condition of English freemen, whose custom it is, derived from their ancestors, to make those tremble who dare to think of making them miserable.

Would not this be the purport of his address? "Seize the opportunity presented to you by Providence itself. You have been conquered into liberty, if you act as you ought. This work is not of man. You are a small people, compared to those who with open arms invite you into a fellowship. A moment's reflection should convince you which will be most for your interest and happiness, to have all the rest of North America your unalterable friends, or your inveterate enemies. The injuries of Boston have roused and associated every colony, from Nova-Scotia to Georgia. Your province is the only link wanting to compleat the bright and strong chain of union. Nature has joined your country to theirs. Do you join your political interests. For their own sakes, they never will desert or betray you. Be assured that the happiness of a people inevitably depends on their liberty, and their spirit to assert it. The value and extent of the advantages tendered to you are immense. Heaven grant you may not discover them to be blessings after they have bid you an eternal adieu."

We are too well acquainted with the liberality of sentiment distinguishing your nation, to imagine, that difference of religion will prejudice you against a hearty amity with us. You know, that the transcendent nature of freedom elevates those, who unite in the cause, above all such low-minded infirmities. The Swiss Cantons furnish a memorable proof of this truth. Their union is composed of Catholic and Protestant states, living in the utmost concord and peace with one another, and thereby enabled, ever since they bravely vindicated their freedom, to defy and defeat every tyrant that has invaded them.

Should there be any among you,

as there generally are in all societies, who prefer the favours of ministers, and their own interests, to the welfare of their country; the temper of such selfish persons will render them incredibly active in opposing all public spirited measures, from an expectation of being well rewarded for their sordid industry, by their superiors: but we doubt not you will be upon your guard against such men, and not sacrifice the liberty and happiness of the whole Canadian people and their posterity, to gratify the avarice and ambition of individuals.

We do not ask you, by this address, to commence acts of hostility against the government of our common sovereign. We only invite you to consult your own glory and welfare, and not to suffer yourselves to be inveigled or intimidated by infamous ministers so far, as to become the instruments of their cruelty and despotism, but to unite with us in one social compact, formed on the generous principles of equal liberty, and cemented by such an exchange of beneficial and endearing offices as to render it perpetual. In order to complete this highly desirable union, we submit it to your consideration, whether it may not be expedient for you to meet together in your several towns and districts, and elect deputies, who afterwards meeting in a provincial congress, may chuse delegates, to represent your province in the continental congress to be held at Philadelphia, on the tenth day of May, 1775.

In this present congress, beginning on the 5th of last month, and con-

tinued to this day, it has been with universal pleasure, and an unanimous vote, resolved, that we should consider the violation of your rights, by the act for altering the government of your province, as a violation of our own; and that you should be invited to accede to our confederation, which has no other objects than the perfect security of the natural and civil rights of all the constituent members, according to their respective circumstances, and the preservation of a happy and lasting connection with Great-Britain, on the salutary and constitutional principles herein before mentioned. For effecting these purposes, we have addressed an humble and loyal petition to his majesty, praying relief of our grievances; and have associated to stop all importation from Great Britain and Ireland, after the first day of December, and all exportation to those kingdoms and the West-Indies, after the tenth day of next September, unless the said grievances are redressed.

That Almighty God may incline your minds to approve our equitable and necessary measures, to add yourselves to us, to put your fate, whenever you suffer injuries which you are determined to oppose, not on the small influence of your single province, but on the consolidated powers of North-America, and may grant to our joint exertions an event as happy as our cause is just, is the fervent prayer of us, your sincere and affectionate friends and fellow subjects.

By order of the Congress,

HENRY MIDDLETON, president.

Oct. 26, 1774.

To the EDITOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

ON reading the Historical Account and Genealogical Descent of the Cromwell Family, in your Magazines for March and May last, I recollected that I had many years since been in the church of Wicken in Cambridgeshire, in which parish Spinney-abbey is situated — and that I there copied the following monumental inscriptions, which, as they may be of some use to settle dates more accurately,

I send to be inserted, if it shall be judged proper.

Upon a stone within the rails of the altar.

1. Elizabetha Cromwell de Ely
obiit XVI. die Septembris
Anno Christi MDCLXXII. anno
ætatis LXXIV.

Upon a black marble.

2. Henricus Cromwell de Spinney
obiit

obiit XXIII.

die Martii anno Christi MDCLXXIII.
annoq; ætatis XLVII.

Upon an ordinary stone.

3. Oliver Cromwell, Filius Henrici
Cromwell, obiit — Apr. — an. 1685,
annoq; ætatis suæ 29.

Upon the same marble.

4. Elizabetha uxor Henrici Cromwell
obiit 7 die Aprilis, anno 1687,
annoq; ætatis suæ 52.

On the same.

5. Henricus Cromwell, Filius Hen.
Cromwell, jun.

obiit 4 Jun. anno 1692,
anno ætatis suæ 12 Septemb.

It appears highly probable, that the lady mentioned in the first inscription, and who had taken up her residence at Ely, was the widow of the protector Oliver, and the mother of Henry, to which both her christian name and age correspond. She was usually stiled Joan Cromwell, and said to be much conversant in the kitchen, as a small book of her receipts in cookery, published in 1664, whilst she was living, evidently shews. The print prefixed to this book, which is very scarce, represents her in a plain homely dress, and as a person of no great delicacy.

From the second it appears, that the conjectures of Henry's dying about the year 1680 is groundless, and that

he must have been born at the least as early as the year 1627. It shews likewise, that T. X. the remarker in your Magazine for July, under that article, did not properly attend to the beginning of the ecclesiastical year at Lady-day, when he placed that event in 1674. He might likewise mistake Oliver, mentioned in the third article, for a son of Richard the Protector, since it seems highly improbable, that an only son should be omitted in the pedigree.

Elizabeth, the daughter of Sir Francis Russell, and wife of Henry Cromwell, by the fourth article, appears to have died in 1687; and the fifth shews, beyond dispute, that the name of his second son, afterwards a major in the army, was the same with his own, and not Richard, as Mr. Luson was pleased to inform T. X.

Sir Oliver, the uncle of Oliver Cromwell, married Lady Anne Palavicini, widow of Sir Horatio, at Baberham in Cambridgeshire, the place of her late husband's residence, in July, 1601.

Many other particulars, relating to Henry Cromwell and his family, might undoubtedly be met with in the parish registers of Chippenham and Wicken, where he retired after he quitted the regency of Ireland.

I am, Sir,

Your humble servant,

R. N.

For the LONDON MAGAZINE.

The Character of Mrs. BRIDGET BENDISH, Grand-daughter of Oliver Cromwell. Written in 1719, on Occasion of the closing Words of Lord Clarendon's Character of her Grandfather. By Mr. SAY, a Dissenting Minister.*

THE character of Oliver seems to be made up of so many inconsistencies, that I do not think any one is capable of drawing it justly, who was not personally and thoroughly acquainted with him, or, at least, with his grand-daughter, Mrs. Bridget Bendish, the daughter of his son-in-law Ireton †: a lady, who, as in the features of her face, she exactly re-
Jan. 1775.

sembled the best picture of Oliver which I have ever seen, and which is now at Rose-hall, in the possession of Sir Robert Rich, so she seems also as exactly to resemble him in the cast of her mind.

A person of great presence and majesty, heroic courage, and indefatigable industry; and, with something in her countenance and manner, that
D at

* Viz. "he will be looked upon by posterity as a brave wicked man."

† Commissary-general Ireton married the Protector's eldest daughter, Bridget, who, after his death, married lieutenant-general Fleetwood.

at once attracts and commands respect, the moment she appears in company; accustomed to turn her hands to the meanest offices, and even drudgeries of life*; among her workmen and labourers, from the earliest morning to the decline of day, insensible to all the calls and necessities of nature, and in a habit and appearance beneath the meanest of them, and neither suiting her character nor sex: and then immediately, after having eaten and drunk, almost to excess, of whatever is before her, without choice or distinction, to throw herself down on the next couch or bed that offers, in the profoundest sleep; to rise from it with new life and vigour; to dress herself in all the riches, and grandeur of appearance, that her present circumstances, or the remains of better times, will allow her; and, about the close of evening, to ride in her chaise, or on her pad, to a neighbouring port†, and there shine in conversation, and to receive the place and precedence in all company, as a lady, who once expected, at this time, to have been one of the first persons in Europe: to make innumerable visits of ceremony, business or charity; and dispatch the greatest affairs with the utmost ease and address, appearing every where as the common friend, advocate, and patroness of all the poor, the oppressed, and the miserable in any kind; in whose cause she will receive no denial from the great and the rich; rather demanding than requesting them to perform their duty; and who is generally received and regarded, by those who know her best, as a person of great sincerity, piety, generosity, and even profusion of charity. And yet, possessed of all these virtues, and possessed of them in a degree beyond the ordinary rate, a person (I am almost tempted to say) of no truth, justice, or common honesty; who never broke her promise in her life, and yet, on whose word no man can prudently depend, nor safely report the least circumstance after her.

Of great and most fervent devotion towards God, and love to her fellow-creatures, and fellow-Christians; and yet there is scarce an instance of impiety, or cruelty, of which perhaps she is not capable.

Fawning, suspicious, mistrustful, and jealous, without end, of all her servants, and even of her friends; at the same time that she is ready to do them all the service that lies in her power; affecting all mankind generally, not according to the service they are able to do to her, but according to the service their necessities and miseries demand from her; to the relieving of which, neither the wickedness of their characters, nor the injuries they may have done to herself in particular, are the least exception, but rather a peculiar recommendation.

Such are the extravagances that have long appeared to me in the character of this lady, whose friendship and resentment I have felt by turns for a course of many years acquaintance and intimacy; and yet, after all these blemishes and vices, which I must freely own in her, he would do her, in my opinion, the greatest injury, who should say, *she was a great wicked woman*: for all that is great and good in her, seems to be owing to a true magnanimity of spirit, and a sincere desire to serve the interest of God and all mankind; and all that is otherwise, to wrong principles, early and strongly imbibed by a temperament of body, (shall I call it?) or a turn of mind, to the last degree enthusiastic and visionary.

It is owing to this, that she never hears of any action of any person, but she immediately mingles with it her own sentiments and judgment of the person, and the action, in so lively a manner, that it is almost impossible for her to separate them after; which sentiments therefore, and judgment, she will relate thenceforwards with the same assurance that she relates the action itself.

If she questions the lawfulness or expediency of any great, hazardous, and doubtful undertaking, she pursues the method, which, as she says, her grandfather always employed with success; that is, she shuts herself up in her closet, till by fasting and prayer the vapours are raised, and the animal spirits wrought up to a peculiar ferment, by an over-intenseness and strain of thinking: and whatever portion of Scripture comes into her head at such a season, which she apprehends

* Salt-works.

† Yarmouth.

1775. Character of the Unfortunate D. of Monmouth. 27

prehends to be suitable to the present occasion, (and whatever comes in such circumstances, is sure to come with a power and evidence, which, to such a heated imagination, will appear to be divine and supernatural) thence forward no intreaties nor persuasions, no force of reason, nor plainest evidence of the same Scriptures alledged against it; no conviction of the impropriety, injustice, impiety, or almost impossibility of the thing can turn her from it; which creates in her a confidence and industry that generally attains its end, and hardens her in the same practice for ever. "She will trust a friend that never deceived her." This was the very answer she made me, when, upon her receiving a considerable legacy at the death of a noble relation, I urged her to suspend her usual acts of piety, generosity, and charity, upon such occasions, till she had been just to the demands of a poor woman, and had heard the cries of a family too long kept out of their money: for, "how," said I, "if you should die, and leave such a debt undischarged, no one will think himself obliged to pay, it after the decease of a person from whom they

have no expectations?" She assured me she would never die in any one's debt.—"But how is it possible you should be assured of that, who are for ever in debt to so many persons, and have so many other occasions for your money than discharging of your debts, and are resolved to have so many as long as you live?" Her answer was as before mentioned.

[ADDED AFTER HER DEATH.]

And the event justified her conduct; if any thing could justify a conduct, which reason and revelation must condemn.

Such was this grand-daughter of Oliver, who inherited more of his constitution of body, and complexion of mind, than any other of his descendants and relations with whom I have happened to be acquainted. And I have had some acquaintance with many others of his grand-children; and have seen his son Richard, and Richard's son Oliver, who had something indeed of the spirit of his grandfather; but all his other distinguishing qualifications seemed vastly inferior to the lady, whose character I have sincerely represented as it has long appeared to S. S.

To the EDITOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

ANECDOTES of great, or memorable persons are always pleasing, and ought to be preserved—your inserting the two following, will certainly be acceptable to your readers, as well as oblige

A New Correspondent.

Anecdote of the Unfortunate Duke of Monmouth.

ON a large heath, called *Shagbeath*, about a mile and half from *Woodlands*, in Horton parish, Dorsetshire, is an ash tree, under which the unfortunate duke was apprehended.

The tradition of the neighbourhood is, that after the defeat at Sedgemoor the duke and lord Lumley quitted their horses at Woodyates, whence the former, disguised as a peasant, wandered hither. He dropped his gold snuff-box in a pea-field, where it was afterwards found full of gold

pieces, and brought to Mrs. Uvedale of Horton: one of the finders had fifteen pounds for half the contents or value of it. The duke went on to the *Island* as it is called, a cluster of small farms in the middle of the heath, and there concealed himself in a deep ditch under the ash. When the pursuers came up, a woman who lived in a neighbouring cott gave information of his being somewhere in the island, which was immediately surrounded by soldiers, who past the night there, and threatened to fire the neighbouring cottages. As they were going away next morning, one of them espied the brown skirt of the duke's coat, and seized him. The soldier no sooner knew him than he burst into tears, and reproached himself for the unhappy discovery. The family of the woman who first gave the information, are said to have fallen into decay, and never

never thriven afterwards. The duke was carried before Anthony Ettrick, Esq. of Holt, a justice of peace, who ordered him to London. Being asked, What he would do if set at liberty? he answered, if his horse and arms were restored, he only desired to ride through the army, and he defied them all to take him again. Farmer Kerley's grandmother, lately dead, saw

him, and described him as a black genteel, tall man, with a dejected countenance. The close where he concealed himself is called *Monmouth Close*, and is the extremest N. E. field of the island. The tree stands in a hedge on a steep bank, and is covered with initials of the names of persons who have been to see it.

Anecdote of that singular Character, Sir Geo. Hastings.

WOODLANDS, in Dorset, now a feat of Sir Harry Monro, Bart. belonged in the last age to Sir Geo. Hastings, son, brother, and uncle, to the Earl of Huntingdon.

At Winborn St. Giles is a whole-length picture of him, dressed in a stiff-skirted lead-colour coat, with knots or tags at his girdle, a white round hat, large band, great boots with long turned-down tops, and spurs with a great piece of leather in front; a hunting-pole in his right-hand, and his gloves in his left. Under this picture is the following account of him, drawn by the noble author of the *Characteristicks*.

"In the year 1638 lived Mr. Hastings, by his quality son, brother, and uncle to the earl of Huntingdon. He was peradventure an original in our age, or rather the copy of our ancient nobility, in hunting, not in warlike times. He was low, very strong, and very active, of a reddish flaxen hair; his cloaths always green cloth, and never worth, when new, five pounds. His house was perfectly of the old fashion, in the midst of a large park well stocked with deer; and near the house, rabbits for his kitchen; many fish-ponds; great store of wood and timber; a bowling-green in it, long but narrow, full of high hedges, it being never levelled since it was ploughed; they used round sand bowles, and it had a large banquetting-house like a stand, built in a tree. He kept all manner of sport hounds, that ran buck, fox, hare, otter, and badger, and hawkes long and short winged. He had a walk in the New Forest, and the manor of Christchurch; this last supplied him with red deer, sea, and river-fish; and indeed all his neigh-

bours grounds and royalties were free to him, who bestowed all his time on these sports, but what he borrowed to caress his neighbours wives and daughters, there being not a woman in all his walks, of the degree of a yeoman's wife, or under, and under the age of forty, but it was her own fault if he was not intimately acquainted with her. This made him very popular; always speaking kindly to the husband, brother or father, who was to boot very welcome to his house. Whenever he came there he found beef, pudding, and small-beer in great plenty; the house not so neatly kept as to shame him or his dirty shoes; the great hall strewn with marrow-bones; full of hawkes, perches, hounds, spaniels and terriers; the upper side of the hall hung with fox-skins of this and the last year's killing; here and there a pole-cat intermixed; game-keepers and hunters poles in great abundance. The parlour was a large room, as properly furnished. On a great hearth, paved with brick, lay some terriers, and the choicest hounds and spaniels. Seldom but two of the great chairs had litters of cats in them, which were not to be disturbed: he having always three or four attending him at dinner, and a little white stick of fourteen inches long lying by his trencher, that he might defend such meat that he had no mind to part with to them. The windows, which were very large, served for places to lay his arrows, cross-bows, and stone-bows, and such like accoutrements; the corners of the room full of the best-chosen hunting or hawking poles; his oyster-table at the lower end, which was of constant use, twice a-day, all the year round, for he never

never failed to eat oysters, both dinner and supper-time, all seasons: the neighbouring town of Poole supplied him with them. The upper part of the room had two small tables, and a desk, on the one side of which was a Church-Bible, and on the other side, the Book of Martyrs: on the tables were hawkes hoods, bells, and such like; two or three old green hats, with their crowns thrust in, so as to hold ten or a dozen eggs, which were of the pheasant kind of poultry; these he took much care of, and fed himself. Tables, dice, cards, and books, were not wanting. In the hole of the desk were store of tobacco pipes that had been used. On one side of this end of the room was the door of a closet, wherein stood the strong beer and the wine, which never came from thence but in single glasses, that being the rule of the house, exactly observed, for he never exceeded in drink, or permitted it. On the other side was the door of an old chapel, not used for devotion; the pulpit, as the safest place, was never wanting of a cold chine of beef, venison-pasty, gammon of bacon, or a

great apple-pye, with thick crust, extremely baked. His table cost him not much, though it was good to eat at. His sports supplied all but beef or mutton, except Fridays, when he had the best of salt-fish, as well as other fish he could get; and this was the day his neighbours of best quality visited him. He never wanted a London pudding, and always sung it in, "With my part lyes therein a." He drank a glass or two of wine at meals; very often put syrup of gilly-flowers in his sack, and had always a tun-glass without feet, stood by him, holding a pint of small beer, which he often stirred with rosemary. He was well-natured, but soon angry, calling his servants bastards and cuckoldry knaves, in one of which he often spoke truth, to his own knowledge, and sometimes in both, though of the same man. He lived to be an hundred, and never lost his eye-sight, but always wrote and read without spectacles, and got on horse-back without help. Until past fourscore, he rode to the death of a stag as well as any."

For the LONDON MAGAZINE.

Some ANECDOTES of Sir ISAAC NEWTON.

THE truth of the following particulars, which are in the handwriting of my mother, whose grandfather was brother to Sir Isaac Newton's mother, may be depended on. She made these memorandums for the information of her children: her words are these:

"Hannah Ascough was younger sister of the late Mr. Ascough, my father's father. She married a Mr. Newton of Colsworth, not far from Grantham in Lincolnshire, who had an estate of about 120l. per ann. which he kept in his own hands and occupied himself. She had by him one son called Isaac; her brother, my grandfather, who lived near her, directed her in

all affairs, (after the death of Mr. Newton) put her son to school to Grantham, to a very good master, Mr. Stokes. When he had finished his school learning, his mother took him home, intending, as she had no other child, to have the pleasure of his company, and that he, as his father had done, should occupy his own estate; but his mind was so bent upon his improving in learning, that my grandfather prevailed upon her to part from him, and she sent him to Trinity College* in Cambridge, where her brother, having himself been a member of it, had still many friends. Isaac was soon taken notice of by Dr. Isaac Barrow, who observing his bright genius,

* It does not appear to me, that what has been asserted of Sir Isaac having been sent to the university by the pecuniary aid of some neighbouring gentlemen is at all true. It certainly was not necessary. His mother had sufficient; so had his uncle. I therefore suspect there must have been some misinformation as to this point: a point, however, of no importance.

genius, contracted a great friendship for him: indeed he became so eminent for his learning, joined with his singular modesty, that he was courted to accept the honours afterwards conferred upon him, on the calling in of the coin, and the necessity of a new coinage. He was unwillingly brought from the university into the busy part of the world—his great aversion: but by his great judgment, and strict integrity, he saved the nation at that time, on that occasion, 80,000*l.* as I have had related by those who well knew the affair, and also from himself.

“ Sir Isaac’s mother, after her son went to Cambridge, was courted by a rich old bachelor, who had a good estate and living near her, the Rev. Mr. Benjamin Smith, but she settled some land upon Isaac before marriage. She had by this Smith, one son and two daughters; these married and had descendants, to all or many of whom Sir Isaac, when his fortune increased, was kind and munificent: giving to one 500*l.* to another an estate of the value of 4000*l.* or thereabouts, to make up a loss, occasioned by the imprudent marriage of one of them, and to prevent a law-suit among themselves. This was done many years before his death. He had a half-sister, who had a daughter, to whom he gave the best of educations, the famous witty Miss Barton, who married Mr. Conduit †, of the mint, who succeeded Sir Isaac in the mint, and is buried at the west door of Westminster-Abbey, leaving only one daughter, married to the eldest son of Lord Lymington. Sir Isaac bought an estate of about seventy or eighty pounds a year, and gave it Miss Conduit (then very young) before he died. He was kind to all the Astoughs, and generous and munificent to such (of them) whose imprudence had made his assistance necessary: to one of them he gave 800*l.* to another 200*l.* to another 100*l.* and many other sums; and other engagements did he enter into also for them. He was the ready assistant of all who were any way related to him, to their children and grand children. He made no will; his paternal estate of 120*l.* a year went to a distant relation of his grand-

father Newton; he had no relations on that side, his father nor himself had no brother nor sister. He is said never to have sold the copies of any (of his) books, published in his lifetime, but gave them freely to the bookseller. He was generous to his servants, and had no love of riches, though he died worth 30,000*l.* which fell to three of his half-brother Smith’s children, three of his half-sister Pilkington’s, and his half-sister Barton’s two daughters: all these survived Sir Isaac.

“ He was a person of very little expence upon himself; kept a handsome, genteel, constant table, never above three men and three women servants; toward his latter end, when he could not use a chariot, only a chair, he kept but two men servants; he was exceedingly bountiful and charitable (not only) to relations but to acquaintance, or persons well recommended, and to ingenious persons in any useful art or science.”

Thus far the extract of the family papers.

It does not appear to be true that he ever became imbecille; he did not, or would not recollect the solution of many of his problems of former years; and perhaps the ill treatment he had met with from some foreigners, made him rather shy towards the last, of entering into the discussion of any matters about which a dispute might arise; but I know that he conversed with my aunt, in whose arms he died, and with others, like any other reasonable man, to the last day of his death, and on that day read the newspaper: but I lately met with a letter of the late Dr. Pearce, bishop of Rochester, to Dr. Hunt, Hebrew professor at Oxford, wrote in 1754, and published in 1770, in Cadell’s edition of Sir Isaac Newton’s Chronology, page 10, which puts this imputation of Sir Isaac Newton’s imbecillity to shame. “It appears that Dr. Pearce was with Sir Isaac Newton a few days before his death, where he was writing without spectacles by but an indifferent light. That he was then preparing his Chronology for the press, and had written the greatest part of it over again for that purpose. He read to the doctor some part of the work, on occasion of some

† Author of a treatise on the gold and silver coin.

1775. Some points in chronology which had been mentioned in the conversation. He continued near an hour reading to him, and talking about what he had read, before the dinner was brought up: and what was particular, speaking of some fact, he could not recollect the name of the king in whose reign it had happened, and therefore complained of his memory beginning to fail him; but he added immediately, that it was in such a year of such an Olympiad, naming them both very exactly. The ready mention of such chronological dates seemed, says the doctor, a greater proof of his memory's not failing him, than the naming of the king would have been."

What coxcomb therefore was it that first published to the world the silly story of the decay of Sir Isaac Newton's faculties before his death? This has been several times repeated. His faculties may, indeed, in some degree, have been impaired, as he had employed them intensely for, perhaps, seventy years: but if any ruins there were in this great man's powers, there remained still far too much strength of mind to be called imbecillity. A persisting application, and such a mastery over his imagination, as to keep it up to the point he had in view for a very long time, without snapping, was his peculiar talent; and the instrument with which he did such great things, and which his temperance and constitution, singularly formed for such purposes, enabled him to practice through a long life. His candour and modesty, even to bashful-

ness, were the graces which made such superior knowledge not disgusting to his inferiors.

He was not only the mathematician, but the historian, the chronologist, the chymist, and the critic: I have never met with any of his chymical manuscripts, but they certainly exist somewhere. I remember to have heard from the late learned Dr. Kidby, a gentleman well known to many learned men, perhaps still alive, that Sir Isaac Newton was as great in chemistry as in any other science. It might therefore be an acquisition if those chemical papers of his could be found. William Jones, Esq; if I remember right, was supposed to have had several manuscripts of Sir Isaac Newton's in his possession; how he came by them, or why he kept them to himself, if he had such, I could never rightly learn: I remember to have heard him blamed on that account forty years ago; this is perhaps a groundless charge, I only mention it, that inquiry may be made of Mr. Jones's heirs, or the persons into whose hands his papers came after his decease, whether any manuscripts of Sir Isaac Newton's worth notice exist? and surely if any exist they must have their worth.

I. H.

N. B. We are authorized by the son of W. Jones, Esq. author of the *Synopsis Matheseos*, to assure the public, that no such papers have been found in his father's library: and that the story of his having made an improper use of any papers belonging to Sir Isaac Newton, is wholly groundless.

MATHEMATICAL CORRESPONDENCE.

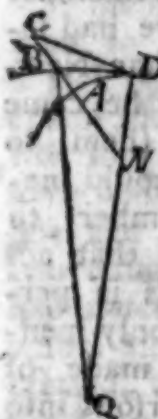
Answers to the Mathematical Questions in our Magazine for November.

QUESTION I. answered by A. Z.

TO solve this question accurately, it is necessary to know the nature, &c. of a curve which a ray of light describes in its passage through the atmosphere, which seems a difficulty that cannot be surmounted; indeed, was the state of the atmosphere such, that some known law obtained with regard to heat, cold, vapours, &c. at any given height above the earth's surface, there might be some probability of success in attempting it; but as this is not the case, and as it is well known that experiments cannot give us such a law, on account of the impracticability of making them, and the continual variations in the air, &c. we may reasonably conclude, that no exact rule can be given to apply the refraction tables for the purpose required: however, I shall attempt the solution by two methods,

First,

First. The mean state of the barometer being 30 and thermometer 55, according to Dr. Bradley and others, we have by Dr. Bradley's rule 5 min. 8 sec. 7 the correct refraction, answering to 10 deg. 30 min. altitude, when the barometer is 29.90 and thermometer 42. Now did we know the exact state of a barometer and thermometer placed on the top of the mountain at the time of observation, we could find the refraction *there* answering to the same altitude which deducted from 5 min. 8 sec. 7 would evidently give what must be allowed in the observed altitude of the mountain. To find the state of the barometer nearly, say, as cos. 10 deg. 30 min. : 3 miles :: sine 10 deg. 30 min. : 2935.74 feet, the mountain's height, the altitude of the mercury in the barometer, according to the best tables, answering to this height is 26.87; and by several accounts that I have seen concerning the state of the air on the tops of mountains, I can safely suppose the thermometer to be at the freezing point, or 32; hence the refraction will be 4 min. 44 sec. 2, which taken from 5 min. 8 sec. 7 gives 24 sec. 5 to be allowed in the angular altitude of the mountain. Here I suppose the air to be very clear at the time of observation, otherwise it will be wide of the truth.



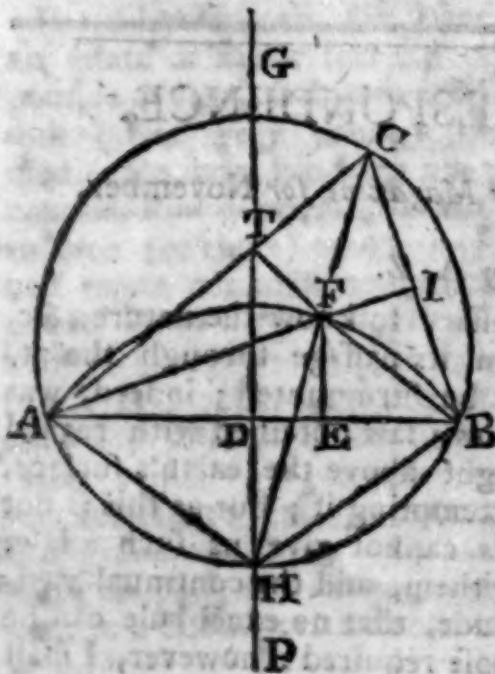
Secondly. Let DNA be a portion of the earth AB, the mountain BD, the curve which a ray of light describes in its passage from the top to the observer at D, DC a tangent to DB, then the point B will come in the direction CD, and the angle BDC will be the refraction. Let BQ be perpendicular to BD: now if we suppose DB to be a right line, (on account of the small distance) the Δ BDQ, BDC will be nearly similar, and so the angle BQD = BDC, taking BQ to the radius of the earth, as 7 to 1, according to Mr. Lambert, (*vide* Priestley's Optics, p. 489) we have as 27870 (BQ) : radius :: 3.050, &c. miles (DB the distance of the observer from the top of the mountain nearly) : the sine of 23 sec. the angle BDC

the refraction which is nearly the same as before. This supposes the air to be in a mean state, and therefore can only be near the truth when the observation is made in clear weather; for it is well known, that the elevations of terrestrial objects, when taken with a quadrant, &c. are greatly augmented by a foggy air.

These solutions shew, that about six feet must be deducted from the observed height to give the true.

QUESTION II. answered by the Proposer.

CONST. Let m be to n in the given ratio; draw $DE = m$, and EF perpendicular $= n$, draw $GDHP \parallel EF$, make the angle $EFH = \frac{1}{2}$ the given angle, with HF as radius describe the arch AFB , to cut DE produced in A and B , join AH and BH , make the angle $BAC = BHF$, produce HF to meet AC in C , join BC and the ΔABC shall be similar to that required.



Dem. Circumscribe the ΔABC with the circle $ACBH$ and draw TF and IF perpendicular to AC and AB . As the angle $BAC = BHF$ (by const.) the circle passes through the points A, C, B, H ; but $AH = BH = HF$, and the angle $ACH = BCH = HAB = HBA$, and the angle $HFB = HBF = HCB + FBC$, consequently $ABF = FBC \therefore BF$ bisects the angle ABC and the point F is the center and $FE = FI = FT$ the radius of the inscribed circle, but $AT = AE$, $TC = CI$, and $IB = BE$, consequently $AT + TC = CI + IB = AC - CB = AE - BE = 2DE \therefore DE = \frac{1}{2}$ the difference of the sides, but $AHD = BHD = \frac{1}{2}$ the sum, and $DHF = \frac{1}{2}$ the difference of the angles at the base $=$ by lines to $EFH = \frac{1}{2}$ the given angle.

775.

QUESTION III. *answered by the Proposer.*

[illegible]

Mr. Todd, Mr. Ogle, Mr. Bonnycastle, *Caput Mertuum*, and Mr. Robbins, give elegant answers to this question.

NEW MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS.

QUESTION I. *By Mr. John Rivett, of East-Dereham, Norfolk.*

OBSERVING a cloud, whose shadow extended over an inaccessible morass, and reached within 4600 yards of the place where I found the altitude of the same to be 30 deg. which happened on the 4th of July last, in the latitude of 52 deg. 53 min. north, the altitude of the sun at the same time being 50 deg. 2 min. What was the perpendicular height of the cloud, and the hour of the day when the observation was made?

QUESTION II. *By* PELETARIUS.

HAVING given the sum of the hypothenuse, and the perpendicular from the right angle thereon, together with the *ratio* of the said perpendicular to the difference of the segments of the base made thereby, to construct the triangle.

QUESTION III. By Mr. THOMAS MOSS.

ABOUT a given trapezium to circumscribe another trapezium similar to a given one, by an algebraical process.

We have made a mistake in proposing Mr. Todd's question in our last Magazine, page 605. It should have been thus:

The species of a parabola, with the position of the ordinate to its diameter, being

being given, to determine a point in the curve such, that a tangent drawn therefrom, and a line from the same point to the vertex, shall include the greatest angle.

Mr. Rivett, in answering Mr. C. M—s's question, proposed in our Magazine for July last, has found the shortest hypotenuse of a right-angled triangle, circumscribing the rectangle, instead of the least triangle.

We have received a letter from Analyticus of Gisburne, with a question which will be inserted.

An Impartial Review of New Publications.

ARTICLE I.

THE Spirit and Union of the Natural, Moral, and Divine Law. Volume the First. 3s. Doddsley.

This *first volume* is intended to lead youth by degrees to technical terms, otherwise abstruse and unintelligible, and to prepare them for the *future volumes*, which it is said will shew the spirit and union of the natural, moral, and divine laws, and the union of the several opinions concerning them, from the grounds of religion and revelation, and by the eternal law of thinking, or incontestible reason. The author hath a peculiar way of thinking on some points, and differs from most of the philosophers before him.

"Every reasoner may see, that Hobbes's grounds of war are wrong; because in the primitive state, where there was only father and child, or even a little family, there could naturally be nothing but subordination, love, peace, and concord, though not upon Montesquieu's grounds, I mean timidity; for among equal beings appears no timidity, nor fear at all, but intrepidity and courage. His demonstration from the savage proves quite the contrary, since they are not timid, but when they find themselves among artificial men, (*temoin le sauvage que fut trouvé dans les forêts d'Hanover, & que l'on vit en Angleterre sous le règne de George I.*) and there is no timidity in beings belonging to one species, to be seen in nature, even now among animals, unless from some extraordinary power of one, or some individuals, which was the beginning of corruption. The same holds good with respect to innate ideas; most of Locke's demonstrations, that there are none, are incontestible; but Dr. Beattie, through his laudable love of virtue and religion, was afraid, that this doctrine of no innate ideas might introduce the greatest confusion and uncertainty, and set every thing in doubt, as Hume did, and forgot, that notwithstanding there are no innate ideas, yet there are certain incontestible laws, agreeable to the spirit of virtue and religion, to be drawn from the considerations of nature by our sensations, which serve the place of innate ideas."

We subjoin the following extracts as specimens of the author's reasoning and style.

"In nature is no shame at all; one part of the body has the same right to be seen as another, being all equally the work of nature. Children never have shame till they are taught it, and led to think that it is innate, as well as other customs, which change, by time and practice, into nature."

"In nature there is no *mine* and *thine*; every thing is given to mankind in general. You have only right to say, those things are *mine*, which nature hath fixed on yourself, which you have brought with you into the world, and which, if taken from you, never can do the same service to another, as a limb, a finger, or any other part of the body. These each man is entitled to say are *my own*; but things, which are in the world about you, no man can claim by nature more right to than another. The world is the great treasury of nature, opened to all men without distinction; and he who would seize upon any thing in this treasury to himself alone, and say, this is *mine*, may be considered as a very robber of the community."

"I would consider the world as threefold, or under three states and conditions, the original, the properly physical or purely natural world, the corrupted, and moral."

"In the first state there could be nothing partial, no *mine* or *thine*; but all was general, mutual, and equal, every thing in good order, right, decent, becoming, and mankind happy: in the second began disorder and difference, selfishness, property, violence, every thing evil, and man became unhappy: the third is the present world, a state of restraint and recovery only, not of entire restoration and perfect return, a thing to be endeavoured and wished for, but impossible to be completed, and by some vainly boasted of. I call this state moral, because in it are instituted certain laws, duties and morality, that is, manners or social behaviour, the best substitute that could be given to reconduct wandering man, to keep the world in order, and, as much as possible, restore regularity: hence the distinctions of *mine* and *thine*, good and bad, right and wrong, shame and decency, reward and punishment, ranks and society."

The following passage is admirable.—

The atheist would laugh at one who would suppose, that a watch, or any other mechanical instrument, is from eternity, or happened from chance, by reason that he cannot assign any other, or the true cause of it, and he would admire the contrivance, though he might not be able to discover the reason of the several wheels, and how their different motions concur to promote one end; at the same time, inconsistent with every principle of reason, he is for denying a supreme power, because he cannot know directly his being, what he is, though by his work he may be assured, that he is, and that the contrary supposition leads him into an absurdity.

"The atheist is his own accuser; for when he says, that all things came by chance, he must grant, that his own acuteness, ingenuity and arguments in support of his system, came by chance, and that therefore, since no effect can be better than its cause, atheism is a folly.

"The sceptic, who will neither deny nor affirm, but says he is in doubt, and cares not whence things came, or where they go, is a kind of extraneous existence, inferior, if possible, even to the atheist; for he has neither argument, plan nor system, but hangs himself up between atheism and deism, a thing in suspense, that moves just as every blast of wind impels it.

"The deist then only, who admits principles, is fit to be argued with, and would be a more rational opponent than either the atheist or sceptic, were his practice conformable to his theory, and his actions consistent with the notions of God and his attributes."

II. *Speech of Edmund Burke, Esq. on American Taxation, April 19, 1774.* 2s. Dodsley.

The editor observes, that uncommon pains were taken at the beginning of the last session of the last parliament, and during the whole course of it, to asperse the characters, and decry the measures of those who were supposed to be friends to America; in order to weaken the effect of their opposition to the *acts of rigour* then preparing against the colonies. This speech contains a full refutation of the charges against that party with which Mr. Burke has all along acted. In doing this, he has taken a review of the effects of all the schemes, which have been successively adopted in the government of the plantations. The subject is interesting; the matters of information various and important; and the publication at this time, the editor hopes, will not be thought unreasonable.

Many interesting particulars are here brought forth to public view, which administration most certainly wish had been concealed — particularly the following.

"But will you repeal this act, says the

honourable gentleman, (Mr. Cornwall) at this time, when America is in open resistance to your authority, and that you have just revived your system of taxation? He thinks he has driven us into a corner. But thus pent up, I am content to meet him; because I enter the lists supported by my old authority, his new friends, the ministers themselves. The honourable gentleman remembers, that about five years ago as great disturbances as the present prevailed in America on account of the new taxes. The ministers represented these disturbances as treasonable; and this House thought proper, on that representation, to make a famous address for a revival, and for a new application of a statute of Henry VIII. We besought the king, in that well-considered address, to enquire into treasons, and to bring the supposed traitors from America to Great Britain for trial. His majesty was pleased graciously to promise a compliance with our request. All the attempts from this side of the House to resist these violences, and to bring about a repeal, were treated with the utmost scorn. An apprehension of the very consequences now stated by the honourable gentleman, was then given as a reason for shutting the door against all hope of such an alteration. And so strong was the spirit for supporting the new taxes, that the session concluded with the following remarkable declaration. After stating the vigorous measures which had been pursued, the speech from the throne proceeds — 'You have assured me of your firm support in the prosecution of them. Nothing, in my opinion, could be more likely to enable the well-disposed among my subjects in that part of the world, effectually to discourage and defeat the designs of the factious and seditious, than the hearty concurrence of every branch of the legislature, in maintaining the execution of the laws in every part of my dominions.'

"After this no man dreamt, that a repeal under this ministry could possibly take place. The honourable gentleman knows as well as I, that the idea was utterly exploded by those who sway the House. This speech was made on the ninth day of May, 1769. Five days after this speech, that is, on the 13th of the same month, the public circular letter, a part of which I am going to read to you, was written by Lord Hillsborough, secretary of state for the colonies. After reciting the substance of the king's speech, he goes on thus — 'I can take upon me to assure you, notwithstanding insinuations to the contrary, from men with factious and seditious views, that his majesty's present administration have at no time entertained a design to propose to parliament to lay any further taxes upon America, for the purpose of RAISING A REVENUE: and that it is at present their intention to propose, the next session of parliament, to take off the duties upon glass,

paper, and colours, upon consideration of such duties *having been laid contrary to the true principles of commerce*. These have *always been, and still are*, the sentiments of his majesty's present servants; and by which their conduct in respect to America has been governed. And his majesty relies upon your prudence and fidelity for such an explanation of his measures, as may tend to remove the prejudices which have been excited by the misrepresentations of those who are enemies to the peace and prosperity of Great Britain and her colonies; and to re-establish that mutual confidence and affection, upon which the glory and safety of the British empire depend.

"Here, Sir, is a canonical book of ministerial scripture: the general epistle to the Americans. What does the gentleman say to it? Here a repeal is promised; promised without condition, and while your authority was actually resisted. I pass by the public promise of a peer, relative to the repeal of taxes by this House. I pass by the use of the king's name in a matter of supply, that sacred and reserved right of the Commons. I conceal the ridiculous figure of parliament, hurling its thunders at the gigantic rebellion of America; and then five days after, prostrate at the feet of those assemblies we affected to despise; begging them, by the intervention of our ministerial sureties, to receive our submission, and heartily promising amendment. These might have been serious matters formerly, but we are grown wiser than our fathers. Passing, therefore, from the constitutional consideration to the mere policy, does not this letter imply, that the idea of taxing America for the purpose of revenue is an abominable project; when the ministry suppose none but *faction* men, and with seditious views, could charge them with it? Does not this letter adopt and sanctify the American distinction of *taxing for a revenue*? Does it not formally reject all future taxation on that principle? Does it not state the ministerial rejection of such principle of taxation, not as the occasional, but the constant opinion of the king's servants? Does it not say, (I care not how consistently) but does it not say, that their conduct with regard to America has been *always* governed by this policy? It goes a great deal further. These excellent and trusty servants of the king, justly fearful lest they themselves should have lost all credit with the world, bring out the image of their gracious sovereign from the inmost and most sacred shrine, and they pawn him as a security for their promises. 'His majesty relies on your prudence and fidelity for such an explanation of his measures.' These sentiments of the minister, and these measures of his majesty, can only relate to the principle and practice of *taxing for a revenue*; and accordingly Lord Botetourt, stating it as

such, did with great propriety, and in the exact spirit of his instructions, endeavour to remove the fears of the Virginian assembly, lest the sentiments, which it seems (unknown to the world) had *always* been those of the ministers, and by which their conduct in respect to America had been governed, should by some possible revolution, favourable to wicked American taxers, be hereafter counteracted. He addresses them in this manner — 'It may possibly be objected, that as his majesty's present administration are *not immortal*, their successors may be inclined to attempt to undo what the present ministers shall have attempted to perform; and to that objection I can give but this answer: that it is my firm opinion, that the plan I have stated to you will certainly take place, and that it will never be departed from; and so determined am I for ever to abide by it, that I will be content to be declared infamous, if I do not, to the last hour of my life, at all times, in all places, and upon all occasions, exert every power with which I either am, or ever shall be legally invested, in order to obtain and maintain for the continent of America that satisfaction which I have been authorised to promise this day, by the confidential servants of our gracious sovereign, who to my certain knowledge rates his honour so high, *that he would rather part with his crown, than preserve it by deceit*.'

"A glorious and true character! which, since we suffer his majesty with impunity to answer for his ideas of taxation, we ought to make it our business to enable his majesty to preserve in all its lustre. Let him have character, since ours is no more! Let some part of government be kept in respect!

"This epistle was not the letter of Lord Hillsborough solely, though he held the official pen. It was the letter of the noble lord upon the floor, [Lord North] and of all the king's then ministers, who, with I think the exception of two only, are his ministers at this hour. The very first news that a British parliament heard of what it was to do with the duties which it had given and granted to the king, was by the publication of the votes of American assemblies. It was in America that your resolutions were pre-declared. It was from thence we knew to a certainty, how much exactly, and not a scruple more nor less, we were to repeal. We were unworthy to be let into the secret of our own conduct. The assemblies had *confidential* communications from his majesty's *confidential* servants. We were nothing but instruments. Do you, after this, wonder that you have no weight and no respect in the colonies? After this, are you surprised, that parliament is every day and every where losing (I feel it with sorrow, I utter it with reluctance) that reverential affection, which so endearing a name of authority

ought ever to carry with it; that you are obeyed solely from respect to the bayonet; and that this House, the ground and pillar of freedom, is itself held up only by the undermining and clumsy buttresses of arbitrary power?

"If this dignity, which is to stand in the place of just policy and common sense, had been consulted, there was a time for preserving it, and for reconciling it with any concession. If in the session of 1768, that session of idle terror and empty menaces, you had, as you were often pressed to do, repealed these taxes, then your strong operations would have come justified and enforced, in case your concessions had been returned by outrages. But preposterously you began with violence; and before terrors could have any effect, either good or bad, your ministers immediately begged pardon, and promised that repeal to the obstinate Americans, which they had refused in an easy, good-natured, complying British parliament. The assemblies which had been publicly and avowedly dissolved for their contumacy, are called together to receive your submission. Your ministerial directors blustered like tragic tyrants here, and then went mumping with a fore leg in America, canting, and whining, and complaining of faction which represented them as friends to revenue in the colonies. I hope nobody in this House will hereafter have the impudence to defend American taxes in the name of ministry. The moment they do, with this letter of attorney in my hand, I will tell them, in the authorised terms, they are wretches, "with factious and seditious views; enemies to the peace and prosperity of the mother country and the colonies," and subverters "of the mutual affection and confidence on which the glory and safety of the British empire depend."

"After this letter the question is no more on propriety or dignity. They are gone already. The faith of your sovereign is pledged for the political principle. The general declaration in the letter goes to the whole of it. You must therefore either abandon the scheme of taxing, or you must send the ministers tarred and feathered to America, who inconsiderately dared to hold out the royal faith for a renunciation of all taxes for revenue. Then you must punish, or this faith you must preserve. The entire preservation of this faith is of more consequence than the duties on red lead, or white lead, or on broken glass, or atlas ordinary, or demi-fine, or blue-royal, or bastard, or fool's-cap, which you have given up, or the three-pence on tea which you retained. The letter went stamp'd with the public authority of this kingdom. The instructions for the colony government go under no other sanction; and America cannot believe, and will not obey you, if you do not

preserve this channel of communication sacred. You are now punishing the colonies for acting on distinctions, held out by that very ministry which is here shining in riches, in favour, and in power; and urging the punishment of the very offence, to which they had themselves been the tempters."

III. *A Letter to Dr. Samuel Johnson, occasioned by his late political Publication; with an Appendix, containing some Observations on a Pamphlet lately published by Dr. Shebbeare.* 1s. 6d. Towers.

These two pensioned doctors are here well chastised, after being tried, and condemned by their own pens. Shebbeare was not worthy so much notice as is here taken of him; but it is remarkable, that the pensioned advocates for the court should all agree in this reign to degrade the character of King William and Queen Mary, to traduce the Revolution, the most illustrious patriots, and the protestant dissenters. Dr. Johnson's pension seems to have converted him from a moralist into a rancorous party writer. This colossus of literature, instead of being in the service of the republic of letters, is become a shilling pamphlet writer for the ministry. He, who the last reign continually poured forth his complaints of the oppression of excise, of spies, special juries, a pensioned band, bribing senators, and a thoughtless age lulled to servitude, and inveighed against the iniquity of even the highest powers, sees nothing but happiness in the present reign.

Our author's words on this point are *ad hominem*. — "As this country was so much oppressed, and laboured under such a variety of evils, in the reign of George the Second, it may amuse a speculative man to enquire, by what means so happy a revolution in public affairs has been effectuated in the reign of George the Third. Are our taxes lessened? No. Is the nation freed from excise? No. Are the rights of the subject more religiously preserved? No. Is justice more impartially administered in our courts of law? No. Are special juries less frequent? No. Has the commerce of the nation been increased, and its interests better attended to? No. Are our parliaments more incorrupt, and less under the influence of the court? No. What is it then that has so wonderfully changed the face of public affairs, as entirely to reconcile the author of the *Rambler* to the government? The whole may be answered in one short sentence. The grievances of the kingdom are removed; the nation is no more in a groaning or a sinking state — for Dr. Samuel Johnson has a pension."

IV. *A fourth Letter to the Rev. Mr. Pickard on genuine Protestantism; being a full Reply to the Rev. Mr. Toulmin's Defence of the Dissenters new Mode of Subscription.* 1s. Dilly.

We

We had the pleasure of reviewing two of this gentleman's treatises last year, on the same important subject. This is equally spirited, but there are men insensible to both arguments and stripes. Mr. Fell refutes the favourite distinction lately adopted by some dissenting ministers, between *submission* to human power, and the *acknowledgment* of its authority, and proves that in the present controversy it hath no validity.

"Many a worthy person has submitted to an unjust seizure of his goods, without ever being once supposed to acknowledge the oppressor's right. But this distinction can have no force at all in things merely religious, or in what relates to the reason and consciences of men. Because our bodies, goods, or estates, may all fall into the magistrate's power, contrary to our own inclination, and without any fault in us; but the mind and judgment can never fall into his power. Nor can a submission, in this case, be even professed, without our *own consent*, or without a *crime* in us. For it is not possible in the nature of things, that any one should controul or influence our reason and consciences, without our own approbation, or contrary to our real judgment and persuasion. In this respect, we never can be in the magistrate's power: no, not even in appearance, without our own *voluntary* act. Here then, the distinction between a submission to the magistrate's demands, and the acknowledgment of his right utterly fails. Because in this case, there can be no other submission than what is voluntary, than what is an acknowledgment of right: and, therefore, a disavowal of that absolute liberty, in the affairs of religion, which, it is justly observed by many of your friends, belongs to us, as reasonable creatures."

He, in his turn, offers a few cases to shew that in this question, submission and acknowledgment are to be understood as *going together*. We think our author hath here deviated from his usual accuracy and shrewdness. His cases are Hampden refusing to pay ship-money, the American colonists opposing the tea-duty laid on by the British parliament, the House of Commons litigating James's dispensing power, and throwing out a money bill if meddled with by the House of Lords. As Mr. Fell had acknowledged, that men might submit to part with effects and temporal rights by the magistrate's violence, without being once supposed to acknowledge his right, but could not in religious concerns — these cases having nothing of religion in them, will therefore be said to be foreign to the subject for which they were adduced. Probably, he intended to shew by them, that even in *temporals* the most judicious persons have considered a tame acquiescence in an unjust demand or usurpation, would be an acknow-

ledgment of the right — how much more then in *sacris*? Our author hath clearly displayed, that the *scripture precepts* and *examples*, which have been generally produced by the advocates of a religious subscription, established by human laws as a condition of preaching, free from penalties, instead of being in their favour, are the very reverse.

V. *A Blow at the Root of all priestly Claims: proving from Scripture, that every Layman has a Right not only to preach in Public, but also to administer the Ordinances of Baptism and the Lord's Supper; and that those, to whom these Offices are now committed, derive all their Authority from the People, and not from Ordination either by a Bishop or Presbyters, &c.* 1s. Johnson.

The author's intention is good — to break the yoke of spiritual tyranny, and overturn the kingdom of priestcraft. But the time is not yet come. Good sense and piety are displayed in this tract, but not much elegance or energy.

VI. *A Sermon upon the Turf, by a Saint from the Tabernacle, preached at the last Newmarket Meeting.* 9d. Bew.

Saint Rowland Hill is here humourously taken off; but we wish the sermonizer had omitted canonical, and used only apocryphal scripture. The text is Psalm xlv. 5. "Good luck have thou with thine honour, ride on." *Liturgic Version.*

VII. *An Essay on the Harmony of Language, intended principally to illustrate that of the English Language.* 4s. Robson.

We apprehend that good spelling is as desirable in our language as *euphony*. Our author constantly uses *red* for *read*; *rime* and *riming*, for *rhyme*, *rhyming*, &c. He hath other peculiarities; but some of his observations contribute to advance our ideas of the harmony of our native tongue. The most remarkable difference between the English and Scottish pronunciation, is said to be, that "English pronunciation frequently unites a short quantity with its strong acute: Scottish pronunciation, in giving its strong grave to the same syllables, almost always lengthens the vowel, and makes the syllable long. The Scots strong accent is a grave, and they constantly acute the last syllable of every word." The accentuation therefore, respecting the construction of verse, is said by our author, in both pronunciations to be *essentially* the same.

VIII. *An Address to the People of England, Scotland, and Ireland, on the present important Crisis of Affairs.* By Catherine Macaulay. 6d. Dilly.

We recommend this nervous, judicious address

addresses to the public, by which they will see the nature and evil tendency of the measures and acts of administration, and be able to judge between it and the colonists.

IX. *A friendly Address to all reasonable Americans on the Subject of our political Confusions, &c. By an American.* 1s. 6d. Bew.

This pretended American is very friendly to Government, and inimical to his brethren. However, they may profit by some of his hints, though they chuse not to follow his advice in becoming subject to the will of parliament, where they are not represented. in all cases whatever. They would then have reason to adopt our author's cries, in prospect of a civil war — "O all pitying heaven! preserve me! preserve my friends! preserve my country!"

X. *An impartial Review of the Proceedings of the late House of Commons, wherein the Characters, Views, Principles, &c. of the principal Leaders in Administration, and of their Opponents, are fairly stated. By one of the late Barons of the Cinque Ports.* 2s. 6d. Witts.

This review of the late motley group, is not calculated either to raise the passions, captivate the fancy, or open the eyes of its readers. We wish the Baron a more profitable and pleasing review of the present House of Commons.

XI. *Verses addressed to the Queen, with a New-Year's Gift of Irish Manufacture. By Lord Clare.* 1s. Cadell.

His lordship is not a much better poet than a patriot: he complains wofully of the miserable condition of the inhabitants of Ireland; but his complaints are against the British laws which regulate their trade, rather than against devouring pensioners and placemen.

XII. *The Resurrection of Liberty; or Address to the Colonists. A Poem. By the Ghost of Churchill.* 2s. Allen.

Alas! poor Churchill! thy ghost's production is far unlike thy own, when in flesh. His advice to the colonists is, "to return blow for blow."

PUBLICATIONS THIS MONTH, Besides those that have been reviewed.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

A Letter to the Right Hon. Lord M—, on the Affairs of America. From a Member of Parliament. 1s. Almon.

A Complaint to the — against a Pamphlet entitled "A Speech intended to have been spoken on the bill for altering the charters of the colony of Massachusetts Bay." 1s. White.

Authentic Papers from America, submitted to the dispassionate consideration of the public. 1s. Becket.

The Journal of the Proceedings of the Congress held at Philadelphia, Sept. 5, 1774. Published by Order of the Congress. 2s. 6d. Almon.

Three Letters to a Member of Parliament, on the subject of our present dispute with our American colonies. 1s. 6d. Lowndes.

The present Crisis with respect to America considered. 1s. Becket.

A short Address to the Government, Merchants, &c. on the present state of affairs. By a Member of Parliament. 1s. Robinson.

MISCELLANEOUS.

An Enquiry into the real and imaginary Obstructions to the Acquisition of the Arts in England. By James Barry. 3s. 6d. Becket.

POLITICAL.

A full and clear Proof, that the Spaniards can have no Claim to Balambangan. By Alexander Dalrymple, Esq. 1s. Nourse.

Remarks on the Patriot, including some Hints respecting the Americans; with an Address to the Electors of Great Britain. 1s. Richardson.

RELIGIOUS.

An Essay on the Demoniacs of the New Testament. By Hugh Farmer. 5s. Robinson.

TRAVELS.

A Journey to the Western Islands of Scotland. 5s. Cadell.

POETICAL ESSAYS.

For the LONDON MAGAZINE.

FRIENDSHIP.

*Cui potest esse vita vitalis, qui non in amici
mutua benevolentia conquiescat?*

ENNIUS.

HAIL noble friendship! Virtue's offspring
hail!
Whose heav'nly influence breathes into my

Enthusiastic ardor! makes me dare
With tow'ring flight Parnassus' brow attempt,
Vainly presuming all the sacred nine
Will join their efforts to inspire my lays.

Hail source of harmony and social good!
Without whose stay the mightiest empires fall,
O'erwhelm'd with anarchy and civil broils!
Bereft of thee, man seeks, alas! in vain,
For sublunary bliss! his fondest hopes
Like fumed vapours quickly lost in air.

So

So great thy worth ! yet how shall I ex-
 plore
 Thy secret haunts, or trace thy mystic paths ?
 Far from the verge of courts, where flattery
 reigns, [foul;
 With speech mellifluent, heart with rancour
 Where ev'n the monarch durst not own a
 friend,
 Without exposing him to public hate ;
 Thou tak'st thy flight to seek the humble
 bow'r,
 Where dwell fair Industry and calm Content,
 Thy lovely sisters ; whence brisk Colin hies,
 With rapid motion earnestly to seek
 His neighbour's lambkin from the flock far
 stray'd ;

If found, with joy exulting home he bears
 The captive prize ; with grateful thanks repaid.
 But should perchance the ruthless spoiler seize
 The helpless vagrant, and pollute the plain
 With crimson dye, (irrevocable loss !)
 With heaving breast and sympathizing tears,
 He mourns the dire mishap as if his own.

Here in a homely peaceable retreat,
 From busy scenes, in life's autumnal stage,
 The good Honorius and Honestus dwell,
 Sharing each other's joy, each other's grief ;
 Ambitious each which most shall please his
 friend ;

Not closer amity resplendent once,
 In fam'd Orestes and Pylades shone ;
 Their hopes and fears united ; nor disjoin'd
 Their mutual care to raise the drooping soul,
 By Penury deprest : grateful to him,
 On whom their life, their happiness depend.

Relax'd from business, freed from anxious
 care,

To this sequester'd shade each vernal eve,
 With youthful Corydon my bosom friend,
 To join in social converse I retire.
 Entranc'd with pleasing wonder here we view
 The beauteous face of nature ; here admire
 With sacred awe, th' unfathomable depths
 Of Providence mysterious ! Blest employ !
 To fill the soul with gratitude and love ;
 And fit her for refin'd celestial bliss.
 Sometimes in artless rural strains we court
 The sister muses to our lov'd retreat ;
 Or born on recollection's wing, explore
 Historic annals, lasting monuments
 To worthy characters and glorious deeds !
 Rehearse how heroes conquer'd, kingdoms
 rose ;

What age and clime produc'd each great event,
 When arts appear'd or learned sages wrote.
 Deducing from each subject such remarks
 As elevate the mind and mend the heart.

These thy effects, O Friendship ! heav'n-
 born maid ! [sublime,
 From thee gleam forth those rays of love
 That dignify our nature, crown our hopes
 With present peace and future endless joy :
 Whilst Enmity, that hideous monster, bane
 Of happiness, that child of lowest hell !
 Disgorges from her fell, rapacious throat
 Confusion dreadful ! counteracts the laws
 Of Wisdom infinite, and from her womb

Emits the children of Revenge, a brood
 Terrific ! of infernal fiends that haunt
 The soul with guilt appall'd, embitter life,
 And add new horror to the pangs of death.
 Thou Pow'r supreme, whose influence be-
 nign

O'er all creation's infinite extent,
 Shines forth ineffable ! inspire my heart
 With kindness universal : let not pride,
 Envy malignant, sordid lust of gain,
 Or any kindred discord-brooding vice,
 Disturb my tranquil breast ; but let me pass
 Through all the varied scenes which life un-
 folds,

In social harmony with all around,
 Serene and calm as glides the lucid stream,
Chichester. D. F. jun.

For the LONDON MAGAZINE.

THE GHOST OF AMERICA, A VISION.

METHOUGHT, dreaming I entered
 the gallery of St. Stephen ; for in-
 deed there is no opportunity to do so awake.
 Sir Bull-face had taken the chair, and the
 House was about proceeding to business,
 when, lo ! Lord Boreas started suddenly like
 a man amazed, and held converse wild with
 the empty air, till Sir George Savile's vir-
 tue gave him the power of sight, and he dis-
 covered the bleeding ghost of poor *America*,
 fronting of the Treasury-bench. The House
 was in amazement, and thus spoke Sir Bull-
 face.

Sir Bull-face.

MY royal lord,
 You do not give the cheer, and lead our
 troops to speech,
 Our meeting will be dull without it.

Boreas.

Barre, thou art my sweet remembrancer !
 Nought e'er escapes thy lips but what offends
 me ! [interest.
 But still this Boston banquet will repay with
 A good digestion wait upon it, and health to
 all.

Sir Gibby.

May't please your Lordship sit !
 Here had we now our country's honours roof'd,
 Were the grac'd forms of Clive and Bradshaw
 present,
 To help to tread *America* beneath !
 O noble Gage, pursue the savage stroke,
 And scalp a thousand for my greedy view.

Sir Bull-face.

His absence, good Lord Boreas, must be born :
 But grace the Treasury-bench with your fair
 form.

Boreas.

The table's full !

Wilkes.

What is't that moves and agitates his lord-
 ship ? Have ghosts got here ?

Boreas

Boreas.

ute—Mansfield—statesmen—which of you
have done this?
Thou can'st not say I did it—never shake thy
goary locks at me.

Sir Bull-face.

Adjourn—adjourn—his lordship is not well.

Jenkinson.

fit, worthy members! but clear the gallery!
Let not their dull plebeian eyes behold this
fit!

[to power.

My lord is often thus, and hath from his rise
The fit is momentary, tho' it's frequent.

Are you a minister?

Boreas.

Ay, and bolder too than Pelham, Walpole,
Bath,

To look on that which might appall the devil.

Jenkinson.

O these flaws and starts would well become
Mungo, or Jemmy Twitcher—shame itself!
What quite unmann'd in folly!

Boreas.

If I stand here, I saw America bleeding.

Sir Gibby.

My worthy lord,
We wait your presence.

Boreas.

Do not muse at me—I have of late a strange
infirmity.

Can such things be, and overcome us like a
summer's cloud!

How can ye thus, ye great majority!
Retain the natural ruby of your cheeks,
When mine are blanch'd with fear!

Blood will have blood—

Stones have been known to move and trees to
speak;

But now the murder of a foreign clime, tho' the
Great ocean rolls her waves between us,
Here rise again, and push us from our seats in
parliament.

Sir Bull-face.

Adjourn—adjourn! [Exeunt omnes.

For the LONDON MAGAZINE.

A SONNET TO LOVE.*

YE gods, what a stroke had this prov'd,
If ye to the heart had deny'd
The rapture of being belov'd,
The blessing of choosing a bride.

Ah! sure 'tis the bliss of mankind,
To allow one the freedom of choice;
For Nature is truly inclin'd,
If you will attend to her voice.

Tho' Love is most certainly blind,
Yet Nature is always awake;
Nor hath she been known so unkind,
To turn on a penitent rake.

* We shall esteem it a particular favour,
if any of our ingenious readers will favour us
with the above sonnet set to music.

Jan. 1775.

'Tis love that beguiles all our cares,
The sunshine of each maiden's plan:
If unfaithful, it's caught in the snares,
Which are plac'd for its ruin by man.

For man is a poacher of hearts,
He secretly places his gin:
Ye maidens, beware of his arts,
You're ruin'd, if once you're ta'en in.

He who loves without guile or deceit,
His bosom a refuge will prove:
There Virtue and Friendship retreat,
And Beauty's protected by Love.

For the LONDON MAGAZINE.

THE FAREWELL.

Longum valedixit Iolas. VIRG.

THE ev'ning smil'd with setting ray,
And lengthen'd shadows spread the vale,
When sad Alonzo hied away,
To take Monimia's long farewell.

Her modest blush renew'd the rose,
Which sickening grief forbade to bloom:
Scarce ere he spoke, and while she glows,
She sighs—the fatal eve is come.

Acasto little dreamt the cause
Of every cordial painful look;
Nor good Amynta guess'd their woes,
While sad Alonzo faltering spoke.

With ill-forc'd joy Monimia tir'd,
With side-long, melting looks withdrew:
The youth with artful beauty fir'd,
To each kind parent bade adieu.

Farewell, they cry'd, (perhaps with joy)
He clasp'd her ling'ring on the green,
While both with deepest sorrow cry,
We part—but shall we meet again!
Yes, wept Alonzo, darling fair,
Sure heaven has not that boon deny'd!
Can cruel fate be so severe,
As rob Alonzo of his bride?

But death, all fortune I defy,
And know with surest love I burn.
She faintly sigh'd, and ne'er a joy
I'll seek till blest with thy return.

She could no more—he scarcely sigh'd,
Heav'n make thee blest and true,
And guard thee dearer than the light—
Adieu! my only life, adieu!

His hand she press'd, her voice was lost
Her warmest wishes to reveal;
And from his fond embraces forc'd,
He ling'ring look'd a long farewell.

MOON'S FIELD.

EPITAPH in the North Cloister of West-
minster Abbey.

WITH diligence and trust most exem-
plary,
Did William Lawrence serve a prebendary;
F And

And for his pains now past, before not lost,
Gain'd this remembrance at his master's cost.
"Oh read these lines again: you seldom find
A servant faithful, and a master kind!"
Short-hand he wrote; his flow'r in prime
did fade, [made.
And hasty death short-hand of him hath
Well couth he numbers, and well measur'd
land, [stand;
Thus doth he now that ground whereon you
Wherein he lies so geometrical.
Art maketh some; but this will nature all.

EPILOGUE to the new Comedy of
THE CHOLERIC MAN.

Written by Mr. Garrick, and spoken by Mrs.
Abington.

AS I'm an artist, can my skill do better,
Than paint your pictures? for I'm
much your debtor.

I'll draw the outlines — finish at my leisure,
A groupe like you wou'd be a charming
treasure!

Here is my pencil, here my sketching book,
Where for this work I memorandums took.
I will in full, three quarters, and profile,
Take your sweet faces, nay, your thoughts
I'll steal: [doux,

From my good friends above, their wives and
Down to madame, and monsieur, in the boxes.
Now for it, Sirs! I beg from top to bottom,
You'll keep your features fix'd till I have
got 'em.

First for fine gentlemen my fancy stretches—
They'll be more like, the slighter are the
sketches:

Such unembodied form invention racks;
Pale cheeks, dead eyes, thin bodies, and
long backs: [wax.

They would be best in shades, or virgin
To make fine ladies like, the toil is vain,
Unless I paint 'em o'er and o'er again:

In frost, tho' not a flower its charms disclose
They can, like hot-houses, produce their roses
At you, coquettes, my pencil now takes
aim! [game;

In love's 'Change-alley playing all the
I'll paint your ducklings waddling out quite
lame.

The prude's most virtuous spite I'll next pour
tray,

Railing at gaming — loving private play.
Quitting the gay bon-ton & wou'd-be-witty,
I come to you, my patrons, in the city:
I like your honest, open, English looks;
They shew too — that you well employ your
cooks! [fir.

Have at you now — nay, master — pray don't
Hold up your head, your fat becomes you, Sir;
Leer with your eyes — as thus — now smirk —
well done!

You're ogling, Sir — a haunch of venison.
Some of you fickle patriots I shall pass,
Such brittle beings will be best on glass,
Now courtiers you — looks meant your
thoughts to smother,

Hands fix'd on one thing — eyes upon another;
For politicians I have no dark tints,
Such clouded brows are fine for wooden prints.
To distant climes if modern Jasons roam,
And bring the golden fleece with curses home,
I'll blacken them with Indian-ink — but then
My hands, like theirs, will ne'er be clear
again.

Though last, not least in love, I come to you!
And 'tis with rapture nature's sons I view;
With warmest tints shall glow your jolly
faces, [their places,

Joy, Love, and Laughter, there have fix'd
Free from weak nerves, bon-ton, ennui,
and foreign graces.

I'll tire you now no more with pencil strokes;
I'll copy these — next week send home your
pictures.

* To the galleries.

THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER.

LONDON.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 4, 1775.

THIS morning, at ten o'clock,
there was a numerous meeting
of the North American mer-
chants, tradesmen, and others,
concerned in American com-
merce, at the King's Arms
tavern, in Cornhill.

Some time after eleven o'clock, the Great
Room being nearly full, Mr. Hayley pro-
posed Mr. Thomas Lane as chairman, which
being universally assented to, Mr. Lane ac-
cordingly took the chair, and then briefly
propounded to the company the business of

the meeting, which was to take into con-
sideration the present unhappy disputes be-
tween the mother country and her colonies.

Mr. Barclay first opened the debates, by
stating to the company the reasons which in-
duced those merchants, who signed the ad-
vertisement altering the day of meeting from
the 23d of last month to that day; which
was, he said, to give time to many of them
to return from the country after the holidays,
as well as to turn so great a subject in their
minds. He observed that he had made some
enquiries about the authors of the original
advertisement of the 22d of December last,
but to no purpose so as to fix them to a cer-
tainty. At first he was induced to think it a
manœuvre

manœuvre of government, or of party; but he was glad to inform the company it was neither. He then went into the nature of the meeting; which was, to think of some method for stemming those evils that threatened no less than the destruction of the whole empire, by the unhappy disputes between this country and North America. As this was a subject of the greatest magnitude and importance to the trade of this country, he hoped it would be treated with great temper and circumspection, and that consequently it should be taken up merely on a commercial ground, leaving the political to those who should best know how to discuss it. He then produced the two following written propositions, which were severally read and seconded:

"That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the alarming state of the trade to North America makes it expedient to petition Parliament for redress.

"That a committee be appointed to prepare a petition to the House of Commons, and lay the same before a general meeting, to be held at this place this day se'nnight.

After several gentlemen had spoken successively to the business of the meeting, in which they all essentially agreed (though two warned them of petitioning in favour of those who had resisted the authority of Parliament) the motions were severally put by the chairman, and carried unanimously. The committee were then appointed, to consist of 23, and the names given in accordingly, at the proportion of three to each province, and two over; nine of whom were to constitute a committee. A short debate then ensued on including the tradesmen and others concerned in American commerce in the prayer of the petition, which was finally agreed to. A motion was then put and unanimously agreed to, for printing the resolutions of the day in all the morning and evening papers, which was followed by another, for returning thanks to the chairman for his attention to the business of the day, after which the meeting adjourned.

The above meeting consisted of between three and four hundred of the most respectable merchants and traders concerned in the American business, and was conducted throughout with much spirit, good sense and moderation.

SATURDAY, 7.

At the last Board of Treasury, the state of the silver coinage was taken into consideration, when, upon examination, it appeared that the said coin is greatly adulterated and diminished, and it was agreed that application be made to Parliament for redressing this national grievance.

THURSDAY 10.

The island of Balambangan (concerning the settlement of which dispute is now existing between England, Spain, and Hol-

land) is in the East Indies, situated at the North Point of Borneo, and lately belonging to the King of Sooloo; who, in 1762, made a cession of it to the English. In 1763, Mr. Dalrymple took possession of it for the East India Company, and hoisted the British flag. Since that event, a proper force was sent over, and a regular settlement made on the island, under the direction of Mr. Harbord, one of the council of Bencoolen, who was appointed Governor. This gave umbrage to the Spaniards and Dutch, who are extremely jealous of our fixing a trading station so near to the Philippines and Moluccas; and accordingly our late advices from that part of the world mention, that the Spanish Governor of Manilla hath peremptorily required the English to evacuate the island. With this demand Mr. Harbord did not think proper immediately to comply; and, when the intelligence came away, was preparing to defend himself, though with little prospect of success, against so superior a force. According to the treaty of Munster, in 1648, the only treaty subsisting between the English and Spaniards, which explains and regulates the rights and limits of the latter, in the East Indies, the Spaniards have no right to extend their East Indian navigation farther than they had at that time carried it, consequently that they can have no claim to Balambangan.

THURSDAY 12.

Yesterday a Chapter of the most Ancient Order of the Thistle was held at St. James's, to fill up the vacancy therein by the death of the Duke of Athol; when the Duke of Gordon was elected, and invested with the ensigns of the order.

Same day was held the adjourned meeting of the merchants and others concerned in the American commerce, to receive the report of the committee, appointed yesterday se'nnight, when the petition to Parliament, as drawn up by the committee appointed, was read three times, and gave universal satisfaction. A debate arose from a merchant trading to Quebec, observing that the Canada bill was not enumerated among the grievances in the petition. In answer to which it was observed, the petition was drawn up in as general a sense as possible; and the question being put, Whether the petition should stand without addition or amendment, it was resolved in the affirmative, four to one.

Letters from Gibraltar mention, that the Spaniards have lately augmented all their garrisons in the Streights, and that at Barcelona they have raised an entire new battery, consisting of twenty-four brass cannon, 18 pounders.

They write from St. Maloes, that more goods have been shipped off lately from thence to the West Indies and America than for many years past; and that in return they receive both corn and cash.

FRIDAY

FRIDAY

FRIDAY 15.

John Williams, otherwise Overan, who was executed at Tyburn last Tuesday, was born in Cork; he was by trade a jeweller, and came to England at the age of thirteen, where he got acquainted with one Eatley, with whom he committed several robberies, for one of which they were tried, and found guilty; they were also tried for robbing Mrs. Stone, at the Star and Garter, in Putney, of near 250*l.* in money, plate and rings, but the property not being found in their possession, and for want of sufficient evidence, they were both acquitted. After that they embarked for Ireland, and committed several robberies, for one of which Eatley was apprehended, and suffered death in Ireland. Overan made his escape to England again, and soon after his arrival, he, and two companions, committed a robbery at Croydon, by stealing a club box, for which offence he and one of his companions received sentence of death, but afterwards were reprieved for transportation; they were sent to the New Gaol, Southwark, from which place they both escaped in the middle of the night, sawed off their irons, and got over a wall forty feet high. Some time after they robbed Mrs. Weaver, a publican, near Doctors Commons, of near 40*l.* but soon afterwards they were taken, for which Overan's companion was capitally convicted; but Mrs. Weaver not swearing positively to Overan, he was acquitted, and sent back to the New Gaol again, where at the next assizes he received his former sentence. About a month after he was transported, and in about three months returned to London again, when he went into the Bunch of Grapes in the Tower, kept by one Venables, and in the middle of the day robbed the house of notes and money to the value of 80*l.* but being taken in the fact, he was tried at the Old Bailey, received sentence of death, and suffered accordingly.

WEDNESDAY 18.

At a Court of Aldermen held yesterday at Guildhall, John Hart, Esq. one of the sheriffs, was sworn in Alderman of Bridge Ward, on a division of twelve to eight.

William Neate, Esq. the other candidate, is determined to proceed on his mandamus, in support of the return made upon the scrutiny in his favour.

On Thursday last the hounds belonging to Mr. Walker, of Putney, found a fox on Wimbledon Common, which led them a chase from nine in the morning till four in the afternoon, and only made one check during the whole seven hours. The course he took was from Wimbledon, across the country to Sutton, from thence to Yeowell, where they were joined by Mr. Northey's hounds, and a number of gentlemen who were hunting a hare; the fox was pursued by the double pack to Godstone, then back to Dorking, and over Box-hill to Leatherhead

Field, where the hounds were whipped off, it being too late in the day to pursue the sport. In the course of the day's amusement Mr. Walker's huntsman was near being drowned in attempting to swim across the river Mole; the horse being fatigued and fainting under him, the huntsman immediately quitted his back, and swam by his side till he came within the reach of the arm of a tree, which breaking almost as soon as he had caught hold of it, he was carried down the stream, and with much difficulty saved by the assistance of some countrymen; two of the horses are since dead from the severity of the chase. The ground ran over is supposed to be upwards of fifty miles.

THURSDAY 19.

On Tuesday, at the Court of Aldermen held at Guildhall, the bakers petitioned that the price of bread might be raised, on account of the high rate of corn in Mark-lane. The Lord Mayor declared his disapprobation of adding to the distress of the poor, as he was of opinion that there are some iniquitous practices in the corn trade, &c. to keep the market thin, in order to advance the price; but the majority of the Court being of a different opinion, an order was made to raise the price of bread half an assize, or a penny in a peck loaf.

We are informed from good authority, that the gold money, drawn out of circulation by the late reformation of the coin, has already amounted to above ten millions of pounds sterling; that the mint has coined near five millions in the course of last year, and is proceeding to recoin the remainder with all possible expedition; after which we may expect his Majesty's farther proclamation, for completing a measure so happily begun and carried on, to the great advantage of the whole nation.

MONDAY 23.

Private letters from Holland mention, that there has been lately shipped off from thence for America a vast quantity of fire arms and ammunition; and that the exporters take in return the produce of that country, and carry on a considerable trade to all parts of America.

WEDNESDAY 25.

Yesterday a Court of Aldermen was held at Guildhall, when the two meal-weighers went through an examination, which lasted three hours; but no discovery was made of any bad practices being carried on in the corn-market, in Mark-lane, to advance the rate of corn; therefore an order was made to continue the price of bread as before.

After the above business was over, Mr. Alderman Hart, lately sworn in, returned in the state coach with the lord mayor to the Mansion-house, where an elegant entertainment was provided by his lordship, at which were present the Aldermen Turner, Kirkman, Bull, Plomer, Thomas, and Hart.

At the above court came on the election for a book-keeper to the orphans accounts, in the room of the late Sir James Hodges, when Mr. Rix, the present town-clerk, was chosen by a considerable majority.

PROMOTIONS.

JOHN COOKSON, John Soley, Thomas Nuthall, Richard Capper, and William Moreton Pleydell, Esqrs. to be his majesty's commissioners for licensing hackney coaches and chairs within the cities of London and Westminster, &c. — **George Rose**, Esq. to the office of surveyor of his majesty's revenue arising by all and all manner of fines, forfeitures, and sums of money, commonly called Green-wax monies. — **Guy Carleton**, Esq. to be captain-general and governor in chief of his majesty's province of Quebec in America.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 4. At Exeter, by a special licence, **Abel Moysey**, Esq. member of parliament for the city of Bath, to **Miss Charlotte Bamfylde**, daughter of Sir Richard Bamfylde, Bart. one of the knights of the shire for the county of Devon. — **9.** At St. George's church, Hanover-square, **Francis Wadman**, Esq. gentleman usher to her royal highness the Princess Amelia, to **Miss Comyns**, of Northfleet in Kent. — **10.** At Castle Cary in Somersetshire, the Hon. and Rev. **Charles Digby**, brother to Lord Digby, to **Miss Melliar**, daughter of the late W. Melliar, Esq. — **15.** At Westminster-abbey, by a special licence, the Bishop of Rochester, to **Lady Yates**, relict of Sir Joseph Yates. — **18.** At the collegiate church at Manchester, **John Bower**, Esq. to **Miss Frances Jodrell**, eldest daughter and coheir of the late Francis Jodrell, Esq. of Yeardsley and Twemlow, in the county of Chester. — **20.** At St. Peter's, Cornhill, **Mr. Martin**, of the Inner Temple, attorney at law, to **Miss Bell**, of Bishopsgate-street. — **25.** At Purley, near Reading, Berks, **Thomas Milnor**, Esq. to **Miss Elizabeth Sambrook**, of Reading, daughter of the late Emanuel Sambrook, Esq. — **28.** At Melborne, **Joseph Vander Meulen**, of St. Alban's, in the county of Hertford, Esq. to **Miss Susanna Hitch**, daughter of John Hitch, Esq. sheriff of the county of Cambridge.

DEATHS.

Jan. 2. At Gifford's-hall, in Suffolk, **Lady Mannock**, relict of Sir William Mannock, Bart. — **4.** Sir George Francis Hampson, Bart. of the island of Jamaica. — Lately in France, where he went for the recovery of his health, **Archibald Campbell**, Esq. eldest son of Lord Stonefield. — **11.** At

his house in Upper Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, the hon. Sir Geo. Thomas, Bart. He was many years governor of Antigua, and afterwards governor-general of the Leeward islands, when on his retiring from that government, he was created to the dignity of a baronet. He is succeeded in title and estate by his son, now Sir William Thomas, of Titchfield-street. — Lately, at Paris, **Charles Obrien**, Earl of Thomond, Viscount Clare, a peer of the kingdom of Ireland, and colonel of a regiment of Irish infantry. — **18.** At Bath, the right hon. William Lord Napier. — At Birmingham, in an apoplectic fit, **Mr. Samuel Aris**, printer. — **20.** Sir George Oxenden, Bart. at Dean, near Wingham in Kent. Sir George succeeded his brother, Sir Henry, in the title, in 1720. The title and family estate descend to his son, Sir Henry Oxenden, of Broome. — **22.** At Leicester, the Rev. Philip Bliss, rector of Tormanton in Gloucestershire. This gentleman went to Leicester to vote for Mr. Hungerford. The living of Tormanton is worth upwards of 500l. a year, and in Mr. Hungerford's gift. — **25.** In Old Bond-street, the Hon. Thomas Hervey, in the 76th year of his age, son to the late, and uncle to the present Earl of Bristol. — Suddenly, after his return from hunting, **Samuel Trotman**, Esq. of Bucknell, in the county of Oxford.

BANKRUPTS.

WILLIAM BARBER and **Peter David Morier**, of Temple-mills in Essex, callico printers.
Matthew Bacon, of Norwich, grocer.
James Ballmer, of Cock-lane, London, merchant.
Jonathan Capon, of Hacheston, Suffolk, grocer.
James Wigan, of Wigan, in Lancashire, iron-forge-master.
Thomas Austin and **Joseph Davenport**, of Holborn, mercers.
Thomas Wade, of Halesworth, Suffolk, brazier.
Alexander Wilson, of Adam-street, St. Martin in the Fields, silversmith.
William White, of Winchester, victualler.
John Burnett the younger, of Kingston upon Hull, merchant.
Thomas Lumby, of Lincoln, master builder.
John Rawson, of Little Shire lane, St. Clement Dane, victualler.
William Silverwood, of Nottingham, grocer.
Francis Browne, of Leominster in Herefordshire, money-scrivener.
John Hardley, of Cowleshaw, in the parish of Oldham, Lancashire.
William Waters, of Tuddington in Bedfordshire, dealer.
Harry Johns, of Tewkesbury in Gloucestershire, brewer and maltster.
John Phillips, of New Brentford in Middlesex, cheesemonger.
Richard Coppel, of Liverpool, mercer and draper.
Thomas Mariden, of Manchester, horse milliner.
Michael Gibson, of Workop in Nottinghamshire, innkeeper.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Newcastle, Jan. 14.

A Letter received here from Preston, in Lancashire, says, "On the 31st ult. at about five miles distance from this place, the river Ribble stood still; and for the length of

of three miles there was no water except in deep places. People crossed the river dry-shod, where just before neither man nor horse could pass without a boat. In about five hours it came down with a strong current, and continues to run as usual. It seems the like phenomenon happened in the year 1715. The people here are extremely alarmed at this extraordinary event."

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, Jan. 2.

WE hear that the Duke of Argyle is going to establish a manufacture of woollen cloth in the town of Inverary. The gentlemen in the county of Argyle are now at great pains in introducing a proper breed of sheep for the improvement of their wool—an object so material to the country, and for which the highlands of Scotland are well adapted.

IRELAND.

Dublin, Jan. 5.

NEAR 10,000l. per annum have, within a short time past, been added to our pension list during the present administration. In one letter only are orders for new pensions to the amount of 3550l. per annum.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

IN our Chronologer of December, we left American affairs in a very distracted situation—Boston blocked up, and inaccessible to commerce, the parent of affluence—her sons armed in defence of their liberties—trade totally at a stand, and all connections with the mother country recommended, resolved on, forbidden—the native Indians on their frontiers watching to immolate them, in hopes, by the most cruel carnage, to make the first sacrifice to the sanguine Belona, as a signal for that savage slaughter, which constantly awaits the horrors of a civil war. Let us however hope, that the wisdom of the mother country will pervert these dire events—that she will consider the state of her own finances, the languishing condition of her commerce, and the deplorable and truly-lamentable fate of her starving manufacturers—that, though she justly holds the ruin of superiority, yet let us hope the false glare of power and ambition will never allure her into the path which leads to tyranny and oppression. It is not for us to determine in matters of such high importance: all we can do is, to lay before our readers a just and impartial account of the most authentic intelligence received from the new world: as we last year selected every material article on either side of the question, in like manner shall we act through the course of the present.

Charles Town, South Carolina, Oct. 11. Letters from Georgia inform us, that on Thursday, the 20th of this month, the governor and superintendant met the Creek Indians about ten o'clock in the morning and finished ultimately with them at four in the afternoon. Having concluded a treaty, the stipulations of which are, 1st, A ratification of all former treaties and agreements; 2d, that the two murderers Hon-maha and Sokea shall be put to death, wherever and wherever found; 3d, all negroes harboured in the Creek country shall be delivered up; 4th, all horses or cattle stolen from the white people shall be restored; 5th, henceforth the Indians are not to make any settlements on the Okonee or Ockmulgee rivers; 6th, They are to direct their people not to hunt on this side of Okonee river; 7th, the satisfaction given and to be given is to be accepted, and admitted as full satisfaction for all the murders committed in the provinces of Georgia and West-Florida; 8th, That in confidence of the Indians, their engagements, the trade is to be immediately opened. The number of Creeks present were 150.

Extract of a Letter from an English Merchant in Quebec, dated Nov. 15, to his Correspondent in London.

"By the inclosed you will be able to form an idea of the trade in general of this country, which if the Quebec bill is repealed, and the traders here meet with due encouragement, commerce will extend and increase annually, and in a short time, this province will become equal to any in America.

"At present the English merchants here are taking methods to contract their affairs, and many of them are resolved, that if the laws and form of government ordained by parliament to take place here, are not materially altered or repealed, that they will leave the country, rather than trust their liberty and property to the caprice and tyranny of despotic governors.

"The English are now drawing up a petition to the King, lords, and commons, setting forth the cruelty of imposing on them laws to which they have been perfect strangers, and praying an immediate repeal of them, as the only means of rendering their situation free from oppression."

New-York, Dec. 12. A gentleman just arrived from Quebec brings advice, that Gov. Carleton had attempted to raise a regiment of Canadians: that he first applied to the inhabitants, who to a man refused; that he then solicited the Indians, who also refused meddling in the matter, saying, that they considered the dispute like the falling out between father and son.

Boston, Nov. 21. We have now eleven regiments in this town, besides the artillery. In the last transports that arrived here came

me a large quantity of powder, cannon-balls, shells, &c.

Williamsburgh, Virginia, Nov. 10. The following letter is just received here from the camp of Point Pleasant, at the month of the great Kenhawa, dated Oct. 17, 1774.

"The following is a true state of a battle fought at this place on the 10th instant: on Monday morning about half an hour before sun-rise, two of Capt. Russell's company discovered a large party of Indians about a mile from the camp, one of which men was shot down by the Indians, the other made his escape, and brought in the intelligence; in two or three minutes after, two of Capt. Shelvey's came in, and confirmed the account.

"Col. Andrew Lewis being informed thereof, immediately ordered out Col. Charles Lewis to take the command of 150 of the Augusta troops, and with him went Capt. Dickenson, Capt. Harrison, Capt. Willson, Capt. John Lewis, of Augusta, and Capt. Lockridge, which made the first division; Col. Fleming was also ordered to take the command of 150 more of the Botetourt, Bedford, and Fincastle troops, viz. Capt. Thomas Burford from Bedford, Capt. Love of Botetourt, Capt. Shelvey, and Capt. Russell, of Fincastle, which made the second division.

"Col. Charles Lewis's division marched to the right, some distance from the Ohio, and Col. Fleming with his division, on the bank of the Ohio, to the left.

"Col. Charles Lewis's division had not marched quite half a mile from the camp when, about sun-rise, an attack was made on the front of his division, in a most vigorous manner, by the united tribes of Indians, Shawanese, Delawares, Mingoes, Tawas, and of several other nations, in number not less than 800, and by many thought to be 1000.

"In this heavy attack Col. Charles Lewis received a wound, which in a few hours caused his death, and several of his men fell on the spot; in fact, the Augusta division was obliged to give way to the heavy fire of the enemy. In about a second of a minute after the attack on Col. Lewis's division, the enemy engaged the front of Col. Fleming's division on the Ohio, and in a short time the colonel received two balls through his left arm, and one through his breast; and after animating the officers and soldiers in a most calm manner to the pursuit of victory, retired to the camp.

"The loss in the field was sensibly felt by the officers in particular; but the Augusta troops being shortly after reinforced from the camp by Col. Field, with his company, together with Capt. M'Dowell, Capt. Matthews, and Capt. Steward, from Augusta, Capt. John Lewis, Capt. Paulin, Capt. Atuckle, and Capt. M'Clenachan, from

Botetourt, the enemy, no longer able to maintain their ground, was forced to give way till they were in a line with the troops, Col. Fleming being left in action on the bank of the Ohio. In this precipitate retreat Col. Field was killed. During this time, which was till after twelve o'clock, the action continued extremely hot. The close under-wood, many steep banks, and logs, greatly favoured their retreat, and the bravest of their men made the best use of them, whilst others were throwing their dead into the Ohio, and carrying off their wounded.

"After twelve, the action in a small degree abated, but continued, except at short intervals, sharp enough till after one o'clock. Their long retreat gave them a most advantageous spot of ground; from whence it appeared to the officers so difficult to dislodge them, that it was thought most advisable to stand, as the line was then formed, which was about a mile and a quarter in length, and had sustained till then a constant and equal weight of the action, from wing to wing. It was till about half an hour of sun set they continued firing on us scattered shots, which we returned to their disadvantage. At length, night coming on, they found a safe retreat.

"They had not the satisfaction of carrying off any of our mens scalps, save one or two stragglers, whom they killed before the engagement. Many of their dead they scalped, rather than we should have them; but our troops scalped upwards of twenty of their men, that were first killed. It is beyond doubt their loss in number far exceeds ours, which is considerable."

The following is a return of the killed and wounded in the above battle:

Killed. Colonels, Charles Lewis, John Field; Captains, John Murray, R. M'Clenachan, Samuel Wilson, James Ward; Lieutenant, Hugh Allen; Ensigns, Candiff and Bracken; forty-four privates. Total killed fifty-three.

Wounded. Colonels, William Fleming, John Dickinson, Thomas Blufford, John Skidman; Lieutenants, Goldman, Robinson, Lard, Vance; seventy-nine privates.—Total wounded eighty-seven. Total killed and wounded 140.

The account further says, that Colonel Fleming and several others are since dead of their wounds.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

ACCOUNTS from Russia mention, that Pugatchew has been carried to Moscow, and the process against him is carrying on with so much assiduity, that, according to all appearance, he will receive the punishment due to his crime before the arrival of the Court, that the rejoicings may not be allayed by the punishments inflicted on him, or any of his followers.

The

The last letters received from Paris say, that many reformatations are going to be made in affairs of government, particularly with respect to the finances. The Archbishops and Bishops are going to be reduced in their revenues, which are to be proportioned to their places of residence, which for the future are to be within their own dioceses, and not at court or in the capital. The produce of the proposed reduction will, it is said, amount to double the free gift the clergy has hitherto paid, which is to be suppressed; and the inferior clergy are to be put upon a better footing. All the royal abbies are to be fixed at three thousand livres, and the surplus, together with the savings of the Archbishopricks and Bishopricks, will raise an annual sum of six millions of livres, which is to be disposed of in pensions of a thousand livres each, to officers who have distinguished themselves in the service of their country; and those whose age and infirmities oblige them to retire from the army; and in marriage portions of three thousand livres to the daughters of decayed gentlemen, in order to encourage population.

"All that has been either said, published, or written with regard to the Countess du Barry is false. As soon as the King was taken ill, she desired to retire to a convent, whither the Duke de la Vailiere conducted her, and where she was free to see any of her family or friends. She never solicited to come out again; her intention being to end her days in retirement, and separated from the world; she exiled herself, his Majesty gave her leave to go where she chose; her only crime being ambition, which is common to all mankind. Her husband is at Avignon. He has a pension of six thousand livres granted him, on the direction of the farms which he possessed, and which his successor is to pay him.

The late pope, whose death will be long regretted, and who did many great things during a short reign, we are assured often complained of the heavy burden he had to bear, and was used to say how happy he was when he was only a Franciscan monk. Some anecdotes of him are made public, which however we do not warrant, but relate as we had them. It is said that a certain superior of one of the orders came to give him notice of the designs of his enemies, which it is believed, they too punctually executed. "What would you have, said he? *Nisi Dominus custodierit civitatem frustra vigilat qui custodit eam.*" "If the Lord preserves not the city, the watchman waketh but in vain." Three months after this, the same superior communicated the contents of a letter to him, wherein it was mentioned that the intended scheme was executed. "I know it, answered the Holy Father, I submit myself to my lot, and resign my life to God."

They write from Oporto, that on the 11th of last month their river rose fifteen feet perpendicular in about seven hours, filling the streets near the quay on both sides. Many warehouses were thrown down, pipes of wine and various other merchandizes were carried away, and in some places the inhabitants had but just time to escape at the tops of their houses.

On the 13th the torrent abated, and, tho' the stream still runs with great rapidity, boats begin to pass. Some freshes here have been known as high as this; but they always hitherto came on gradually, none having ever been known so violent and so sudden. The losses are very considerable in wine, sugar, ships, houses, and merchandize of all sorts, though no certain calculation can as yet be made of the amount: however, we do not hear that any lives have been lost.

To our CORRESPONDENTS.

WE are exceedingly obliged to Numicius for his rhapsody on the advantages that Great Britain may derive from the discoveries of travellers in the present reign.—It came too late for the present month, but shall be inserted in our next.

The letter on the interference of the magistrate in religion—Answers by C. to the questions about the Lord's Supper and the popedom—History of Edward and Maria—and other favours, shall also appear next month.

We are obliged to the correspondent who sent us the north view of the ruins of St. Mary Mardley's Church at Stony Stratford, but it is not sufficiently curious or interesting for our subscribers.

S. W's. Lamentation over his friend, had better be in secret—We will give him something in our next more entertaining in its room.

The Introduction to the Bowl is received, and shall appear in our next. We hope our correspondent will excuse the liberty we have taken in making some necessary alterations.